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SATURDAY NIGHT

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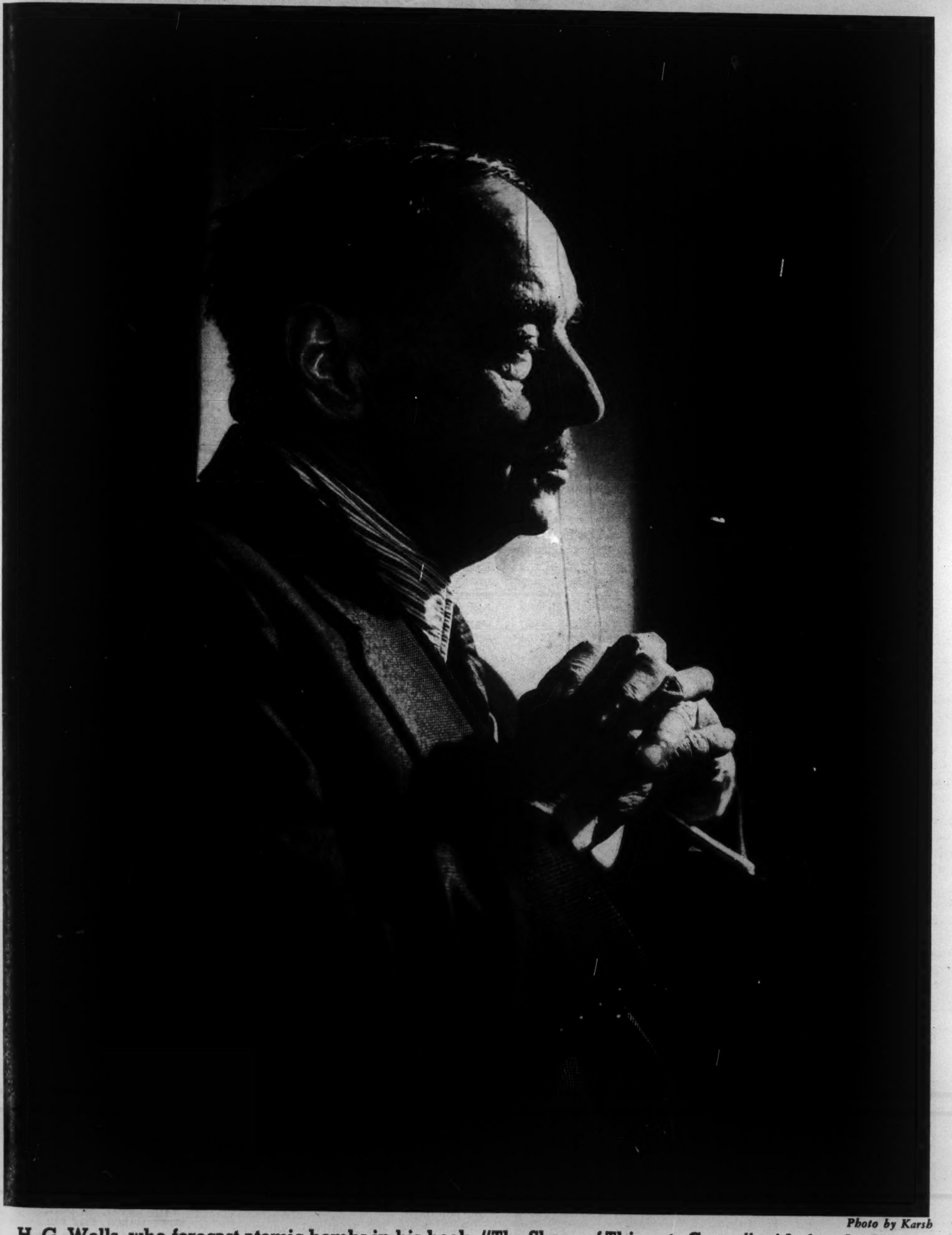


Photo by Karsh

H. G. Wells, who forecast atomic bombs in his book, "The Shape of Things to Come," said after the Hiroshima raid: "This can wipe out everything—bad or good—in this world. The people must decide which."

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page
Atomic Energy Makes Problems for Canada.................. Stuart Armour 6
Will British Labor Be More Efficient Now?.................. Harry Strange 8
Mackenzie King's Men Not So Radical.................. Wilfrid Eggleston 9
Miss A. Meets the Atomic World.................. Mary Lowrey Ross 10
Big Power Restraint Gives China Her Chance............Willson Woodside 12
Can We Maintain High Employment?.................. William King 26

THE FRONT PAGE

The Halifax Report

THE Report of Mr. Justice Kellock as Royal Commissioner on the Halifax riots has been accepted with approval by the press of Halifax, and may be taken as the final word on that regrettable subject.

The Commissioner attributes the outbreak of the rioting almost exclusively to two causes: failure of the naval authorities to provide occupation for naval personnel to keep them off the streets, and failure of the same authorities to enforce discipline by their own police. The evidence shows clearly that there was very inadequate planning for entertainment of naval ratings in their own establishments both on May 7 and on May 8; the Commissioner holds that the fact of May 7 not being a holiday should have made no difference.

On the subject of failure to enforce discipline the evidence was overwhelming. The official orders to the naval police were that it was not to be enforced. They were contained in what the Commissioner calls a "rather strange document," exhibit 72, drafted by Lieut.-Commander Wood, in charge of naval police, and approved by Admiral Murray. This was the instruction to the shore patrol for V-E Day. It said that "no person is to be apprehended by the patrol unless absolutely necessary," and that while the patrol should attempt to stop damage to property, "if they are unsuccessful no further action is to be taken. Apprehending a rating on this day may be the cause of a serious riot."

It is not surprising that when this document became known to the citizens of Halifax they formed the idea that their city had practically, so far as the naval authorities were concerned, been turned over to the disorderly element among the naval personnel to be looted at pleasure. This document alone would have made it impossible for the Dominion Government to deny responsibility for damage.

The same document affords justification for the actions of the restaurant keepers and cinema owners in closing their establishments. They could have no confidence that it would be possible to preserve order in them, with 9,000 naval personnel in the city and only 156 shore patrol men, instructed not to arrest, to keep them in order. The tenor of exhibit 72 probably became known to the sailors before the celebration began, but in any case the passivity of the shore patrol in the streetcar-burning episodes on the 7th gave away the whole show, and permitted the rioters, in the Commissioner's words, "to believe that that kind of conduct would not be discouraged."

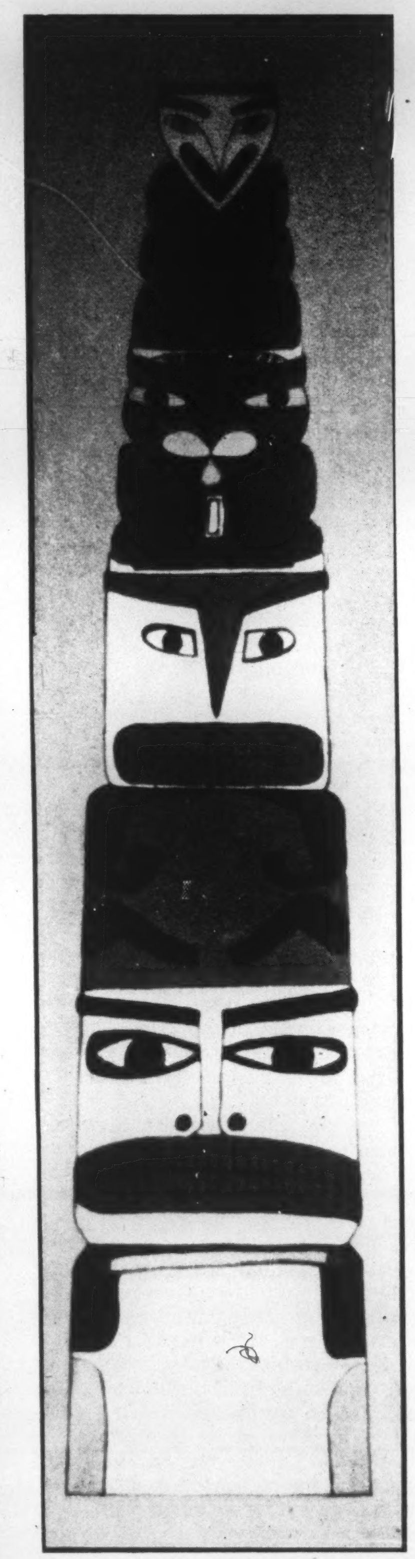
Lieut.-Commander Wood is a junior officer, without experience in the handling of large bodies of men, and his responsibility is greatly lessened by the fact that the policy which he drafted was formally approved by the Admiral who was Senior Officer of the Navy in Halifax. As for Admiral Murray himself, Canadians outside of Halifax, and probably many Haligonians, will realize that for the Navy the war was far from being over on May 7. Before all other considerations Admiral Murray had to bear in mind the imperative necessity of keeping all his ships fully equipped and fully manned to meet the still present danger of the Nazi submarine fleet. That he pursued that object with considerable disregard for the safety of Halifax property was a grave error of judgment, but few of us are exempt from such errors at times.

Unpleasant Labor

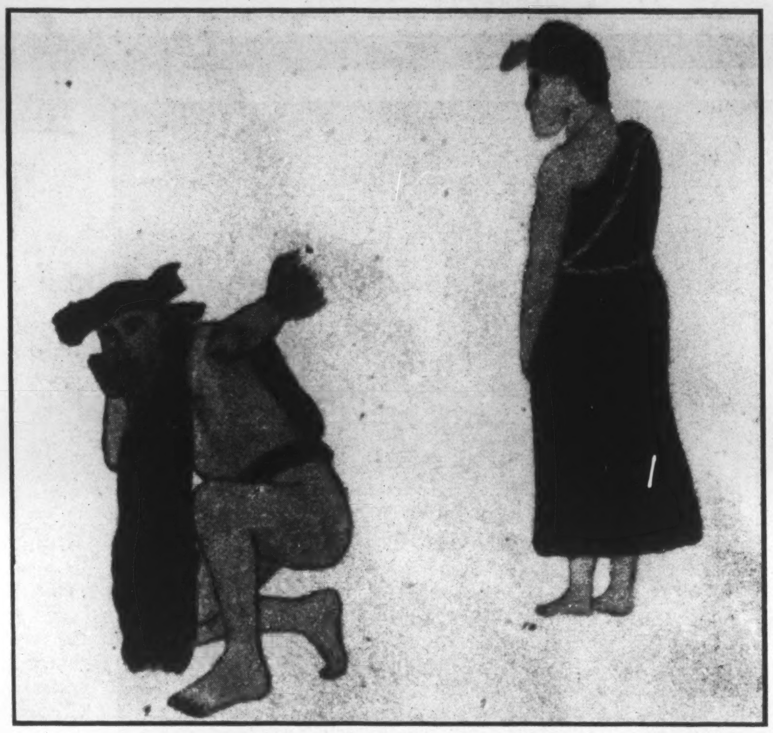
IT IS unquestionably going to be extremely difficult to bring back into some of the less pleasant occupations as many workers as were employed in them before the war and ought to be employed in them now. This is evidently true of the more sanguinary operations of the meat packing industry, and probably also

(*Continued on Page Three*)

British Columbia Fosters Modern Indian Arts and Crafts



Gobel Tom, a 13-year-old Indian boy, pupil in Christie Indian School, at Kakawis, B.C., painted this design of a totem.



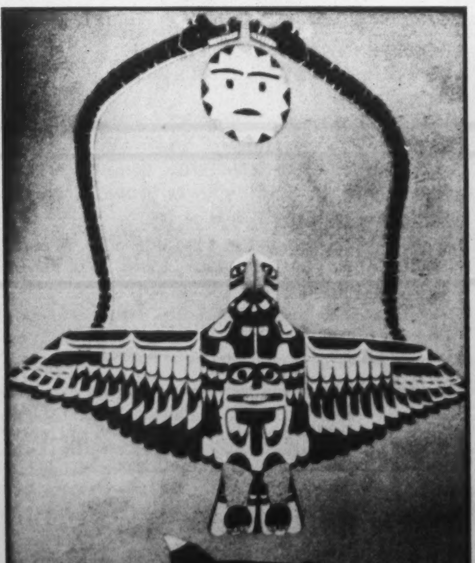
"Wolf Dance," painting by a teen-age Indian lad, shows an unusual feeling for dramatic form. Posturing figure represents the Wolf.

THE Fourth Annual Exhibition of Modern Indian Arts and Crafts which was held recently at the Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C., was opened by Hon. Mark Kearley, chairman of the Vancouver Island Region of the Federation of Canadian Artists.

The pictures shown were interesting in design and color rendition and included these drawings and paintings executed by Indian children from the ages of ten to fourteen who are pupils in the Indian Schools at Penticton and Kakawis, B.C.

Dr. Clifford Carl, director of the museum, paid tribute to Miss Alice Ravenhill, founder of the Society for the Furtherance of British Columbia Arts and Crafts. At 86, Miss Ravenhill is still very active in her studies of Indian culture, despite the fact she is confined to her home. She is a well-known speaker, having been a lecturer at the University of London, King's College for Women, and extension lecturer at the Universities of London and Cambridge. She was the first woman to be granted a degree by London University.

Many of the paintings exhibited have been executed on rough building paper instead of a regular grade drawing paper. This brings to mind a story Miss Ravenhill often tells about a chieftain of the Kwakiutl tribe who had been taken to the United States on a visit. He became restless for his native land, and to keep him occupied, he was asked to make a drawing. Grasping the nearest material to hand, which happened to be a large piece of packing paper, he commenced his task. In no time at all he had produced a picture called "The Raven", which formed the basis for the large tapestry given to Queen Elizabeth by Miss Ravenhill when their Majesties visited Canada.



Indian symbolism is evident in this boy's drawing of the lightning snake, Haietlik.

Miss Alice Ravenhill, 86 years old, who founded the Society for the Furtherance of British Columbia Arts and Crafts.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Tito's Rule in Jugoslavia Was Scored by a British Officer

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A number of readers have attacked Willson Woodside for what they considered to be an unwarranted and prejudiced dislike for Tito of Yugoslavia. After reading a number of his articles in SATURDAY NIGHT I was of the same opinion, until three weeks ago when I had a long and interesting conversation with an officer in a gunner regiment which had been in Yugoslavia. For the sake of brevity I shall call this officer Jim and I haven't the slightest reason to doubt a thing which he told me.

There is no evidence to prove that Mikhailovitch is a traitor.

He stopped killing Germans when they murdered a hundred Yugoslavs for every German that was killed but he continued to derail trains and destroy supplies and dumps.

The widow of one of Mikhailovitch's partisans, told Jim that a number of them had offered their services to Tito. They were told to attack some nearby Germans and while doing so, were shot in the back.

The Chetnicks are a political rather than a racial group. On Christmas Day, Jim saw fifty Chetnicks being marched through a village. He found out later that they had been taken to a nearby quarry, stripped (including girls of seventeen) and shot.

Jim's regiment was in northern Greece and Yugoslavia for eleven months. When supporting partisans which had been British-trained in Italy and North Africa, work progressed harmoniously, but for three months, they were supporting Tito's partisans who had never left the country. I would blush to print what these British gunners call Tito's partisans, but they have learned at first hand what they are like. They rob the civilians of everything, shot German prisoners wholesale who had surrendered, sold British weapons to rebels who were fighting British soldiers in Greece and spread the propaganda throughout the country that all the supplies imported into the country as arms, food, clothing, etc. came from Russia and not from Britain, the Dominions and the States.

I have been in the British Army for five years now and claim to know something about the average British tommy, for whom incidentally, I have a great deal of respect. Consequently it struck me as very significant when Jim said that there are no Communists or "Pinks" in his regiment now, although previously there had been; and when the trouble or rather near-trouble, started at Trieste, one Battery, to a man, volunteered to go and fight Tito's partisans!

GEORGE NASH, Capt., C.M.F.
Toronto, Ont.

Why Bilingualism?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THIS question of bilingualism for the rest of Canada is both amusing and stupid. Mr. F. X. Chauvin's figures of French-Canadians residing in the "English" provinces provides the answer. The small number of these French-Canadians makes bilingualism both unnecessary and impractical for the rest of the populace.

Even here in Montreal where French-Canadians comprise 60 to 75% of the population, I doubt if 10% of the remaining English speaking residents are fluent bilingualists. The chief reason is that most of the business of this province is done through the English language, which due to our connections with the other provinces, the United States and Great Britain, is the only *practical* language to use.

Also we do not mix up socially to a great extent, as our interests and viewpoints differ considerably. If we English in Quebec therefore do not practise bilingualism, I cannot see that the rest of Canada can be particularly interested. I can well imagine how bilingual announcements on national radio programmes are received by the great majority.

Bilingualism is necessary, yes, for French-Canadians, as their continued use of English will be the chief means of dispelling the disunity that exists between the two peoples. The strength of a single great language has well been proven by the accomplishments of Great Britain and the United States.

Montreal, Que. C. R. K.

Why Not a Canadian?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR article on the Governor-General (August 11) is extremely contradictory and mainly substitutes theory and rhetoric for clear thinking. You suggest that the Governor-General does not have to be an Englishman and could as easily be a South African or an Australian. However, you go to great pains to explain why he cannot be a Canadian. Yet under our judicial system a judge is supposedly beyond all political influence. Why not a Governor-General?

You state that the value of an English Governor-General is in his impartiality. You extend your thesis by saying that it is his duty to see that the will of the people is manifest. Yet you admit that he must be advised. He is advised by the Prime Minister or the Government party, of course. To judge by experience, we can assume that the Governor-General will approve any act passed by the Government party. The line of reasoning that he is impartial, then, is faulty because we have certain instances where a vote of confidence, or an indication that the majority party is the least of two or more evils, is regarded as a blank cheque by that party. Certain appropriations and decisions rushed through as Orders-in-Council would have certainly been delayed, if not defeated, if left to parliamentary procedure.

It is possible that you find much that is admirable and worthy of preservation in the attendant pomp and ceremony. You must consider, however, that Canadians, largely, have not been exposed to this influence and only see this Office as it affects them. A well known Austrian writer recently admitted that he would like to see a return of the monarchy in Austria, and as a corollary, a return of "the good old days." But he was broad enough to admit that most Austrians probably did not share his sentiments.

Bourlamaque, Que. R. J. BRUCE

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

of coal mining and various other types of work which have not much appeal to the average worker. The attempt to fill up the vacancies in such occupations by imposing the task as a military duty on persons in the armed services seems to us to have been one of the gravest mistakes committed by the Dominion Government in its entire labor policy. The idea of resorting to compulsion for any type of labor, however necessary, should have become unthinkable from the moment of the enemy's laying down his arms; and indeed it is a method that should only have been resorted to in the most desperate circumstances even during the war.

If this is to be a country of free enterprise it must also be a country of free labor. If the value of other things is to be determined by supply and demand the value of any given kind of labor must be determined in the same way. If it is impossible to secure an adequate amount of any given kind of labor at the price currently offered, the price must be raised.

Prison Reform

THE demand for implementation of the recommendations for penal reform made by the Archambault Commission is gathering momentum all over the country. Editorial opinion in the newspapers appears to be practically unanimous. In several provinces, organizations of public-spirited citizens have passed resolutions. In British Columbia there has been a conference under the auspices of the Council of Social Agencies, the John Howard Society and the Canadian Association of Social Workers. This conference called for the appointment of a Prison Commission, for a Dominion-Provincial agreement placing the control of all penal institutions under this Commission, for a Dominion-wide Borstal program, and for training centres at universities for all officials and guards.

The Ontario Government has already undertaken what looks like a pretty complete reform of the penal institutions under its control; and so long as they are reformed we need not perhaps inquire too closely whether the motive is entirely humanitarian or is connected with the desire to head off a further extension of the Dominion field.

There is a similar demand for penal reform in the United States, where Attorney-General Biddle is urging the adoption of the Kilgore-Walter Bill now before Congress. This includes several ideas that might well be considered by Canadians. Its main proposals are four: that on conviction an offender should be given only an unspecified prison sentence if his crime calls for more than six months, and that final judgment be reserved until after that period; that the offender have the advice of and be studied by a psychiatrist, a doctor, a clergyman, a vocational training expert and the prison warden; that a Board of Corrections composed of lawyers, criminologists and others should study the behavior and background of the offender and the circumstances of the offence and advise as to sentence; and finally that if the offender is under 24 the judge should have the power to turn him over to a Youth Corrections authority, which could send him to a prison, a mental hospital or vocational school, or place him in a supervised industry. Mr. Biddle says that criminologists now agree that the criminal must be cured rather than punished. He is right, as regards all the more civilized countries of the world. But there is no evidence in the Canadian penal system that Canadians have ever heard of such an idea.

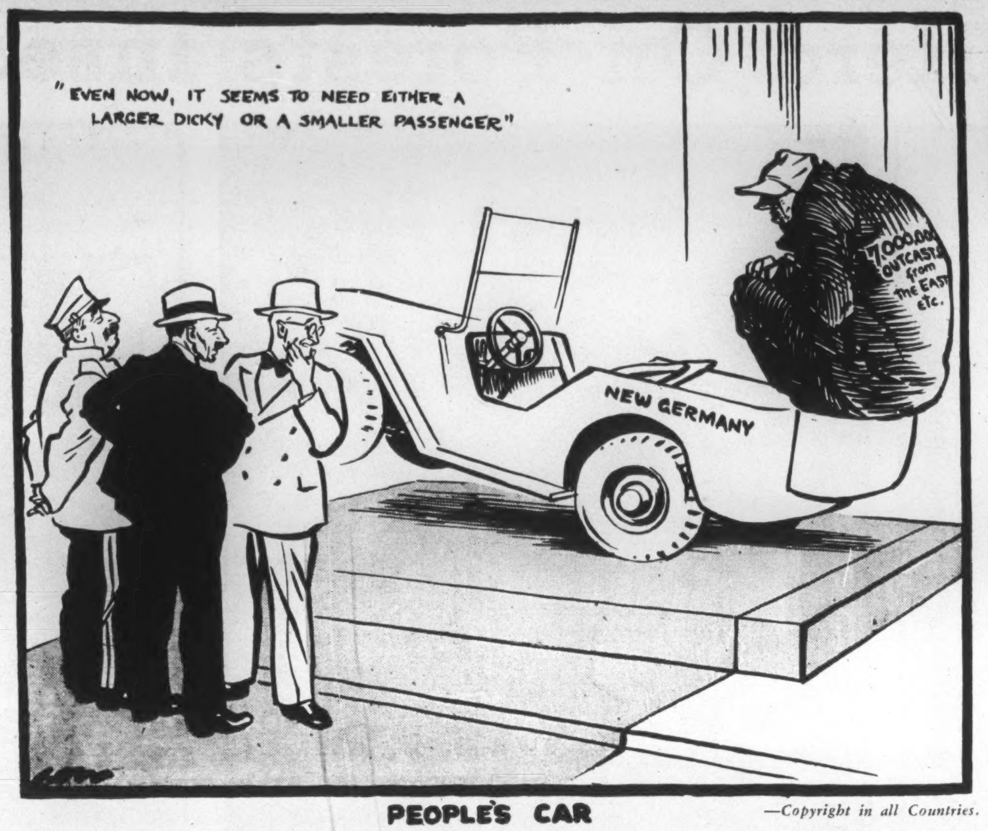
Canada's Japanese

THE overwhelming consideration in determining the attitude of the Dominion authorities towards the repatriation of persons of Japanese racial origin is that the fewer Japanese there are left in Canada when the repatriation movement is over the less trouble there will be in getting them distributed among the eight provinces and thus avoiding the necessity of putting them back in British Columbia. (We use the official term "repatriation" although it is entirely inapplicable to many of the persons involved, who have never seen Japan in their lives.) There would be no objection to the Dominion authorities wanting to get out of Canada as many Japanese as they possibly can, although the only object in doing so is to satisfy the special tastes of the people of British Columbia, if we could be sure that the methods employed in securing consent to be repatriated are in all cases legitimate—that the persons involved, many of them Canadian citizens by birth or by naturalization, are given a fair chance to make a living; and a fair prospect of freedom and reasonable treatment in Canada, before they decide to sign away their right to remain in this country. Unfortunately it is very difficult to be convinced that this is the case.

Detailed information is extremely difficult to obtain concerning almost all aspects of this question, and we think our readers will probably be surprised to learn that some of the most important of it is kept from publication by a directive of the military censorship—which presumably will shortly have to be repealed. We learn from the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy that a very high percentage of the Japanese who are still in British Columbia have "asked for" repatriation; and we are frank to state that we do not believe that this would have been the case had they been treated with anything approaching humanity and justice. It may be true that to the older Japanese, many of whom were born and came to maturity in Japan, the prospect of a return to that country is not unduly painful after what they have had to put up with in British Columbia; but their children who have been born and educated in Canada can never fit into Japanese life, and so far as they have joined in signing the consent to repatriation they have done so simply out of loyalty to the family or despair of finding decent treatment in this country.

The whole treatment of resident Japanese in Canada is in such violent contrast with everything that has been done in the same connection in the United States that it is difficult to understand how the two neighboring North American nations can have drifted so far apart. The explanation appears to lie chiefly in the fact that the American people have a profound sense of the importance and significance of American citizenship, and that Canadians are shockingly lacking in respect for their own citizenship. If this is the case it is time that Canadians began to look into their feelings a little more carefully. So far as we can make out the nature of the repatriation process, the Canadian government is actually asking persons who by Canadian and international law are Canadian citizens (or to speak more correctly, British subjects of Canadian domicile) to sign away their rights as such in an incidental paragraph in a document declaring their willingness to accept free transportation to Japan. We have the gravest suspicion of the validity of any such declaration, which incidentally has the peculiar effect (if it has any effect at all) of causing the signatory to cease to be a Canadian citizen without making him a citizen of any other country, so that goodness only knows to what government he can henceforth appeal to maintain his rights.

The people of British Columbia are now no longer in the slightest danger of any hostile activity emanating from or instigated by the government of Japan, and are not likely to be so for several generations to come. If therefore they continue their demand for the expulsion of as many Japanese as possible (and all if possible) from Canada, they can adduce no other reason than that they object to Japanese on the purest racial grounds.


"EVEN NOW, IT SEEMS TO NEED EITHER A LARGER DICKY OR A SMALLER PASSENGER"
NEW GERMANY
7,000,000 OUTCASTS from the EAST etc.

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Make Peace Positive

By JEAN ROSS MacMILLAN

HAVE you ever tried your hand at defining words to suit yourself? I often do. For example, I've been experimenting with the words *war* and *peace*. I don't feel at all happy about the leading definitions for these given in the Oxford English Dictionary, much as I admire that monumental work. Here they are:

> *WAR.* Hostile contention by means of armed forces, carried on between nations, states, or rulers, or between parties in the same nation or state; the employment of armed forces against a foreign power, or against an opposing party in the state.
>
> *PEACE.* Freedom from, or cessation of, war or hostilities; that condition of a nation or community in which it is not at war with another.

You notice that in both definitions war is represented positively. In the definition of *war* peace is not even mentioned, but in the definition of *peace*, war is the positive factor, the dominant. Peace is defined as the absence of war.

We'll never have a peace that will last if that's what it means to us. It's too negative. Let's turn the tables and define *peace* as the positive and *war* as the negative. How is this, for example:

> *PEACE.* Active cooperation by means of spiritual, mental and material forces between nations, states, and rulers, and between parties in the same nation and state; the employment of spiritual, mental and material forces against evil powers at home and abroad, such as ignorance, injustice, ugliness, disease, cruelty, intolerance.
>
> *WAR.* Absence of, or cessation of, peace or cooperation; that condition of a nation or community in which it is not at peace.

How do you like those for definitions? Why not try your hand at them yourself? But whatever definitions you assign to the words, for the sake of your own well-being, your family's well-being, your community's well-being, your nation's well-being, and the well-being of the whole world—in fact, for the sake of all that's human, *MAKE PEACE POSITIVE.*

The Passing Show

FROM an editorial in a Wall Street periodical: "The British Elections result invites dread apprehension. Frankly I am chagrined over what has happened. I am harrowed by fears over where the path Britain has chosen will lead." This poor fellow should try twisting a lion's tail some time.

•

The Berlin organ of the German Democratic Union, *Die Neue-Zeit*, declares that Hitler cost Germany $250,000,000,000. And, to make matters worse, no exchanges or refunds are allowed.

•

According to Edward R. Murrow, a two-hour heated argument occurred when Mr. Harriman flatly refused the Russian request that the supreme commander of Allied occupation forces in Japan be a Russian. Perhaps our Russian friends will drive as well from the back seat as the front.

•

The atomic bomb offered the Japs a face-saving device, says a Manila correspondent. Surely he means 'face-lifting'.

•

The greatest contributions to civilization arising out of the war, writes a columnist, are the atomic bomb and the new wonder of wonder drugs, streptomycin. But the world still seems to need a cure for human nature.

•

Item in financial weekly: "With the end of the war releasing pressure on the synthetic rubber industry, the liquor supply situation should improve". But what do they get from synthetic rubber that present day liquor hasn't already got?

•

From a Paris newspaper, "The atomic bomb has placed the politicians of the world, friend and foe alike, on the threshold of a new era." The job on hand is to make sure that some of them wipe their feet before stepping inside.

•

Misery-tale for husbands: As the days grow cooler housewives are putting aside the carefree holiday glance and replacing it with a burning gaze — at the dusty walls and dirty windows.

•

The Men Behind

The Ministers at Ottawa can speak or swing a pen,
They're tops at laying down the law — but there are other men
More erudite in everything, more certain, more at ease.
The wise old Deputies I sing, who never shoot the breeze.

The Deputy is unafeared when questionings arise,
Statistics nestle in his beard, facts crowd behind his eyes;
He knows a thousand precedents and many a Court decision
On contracts, leases, liens and rents, and cites them with precision.

And as for new technology and engineering law,
Pulp, Mining or Theology — he *eats* them, dressed or raw.
He tells the Boss the program mete in memos brief and bland
The Minister gets on his feet and gives them — second-hand!

J. E. M.

•

Henry Ford says that "nothing is hard if you divide it into small jobs." Seems a lot of trouble just to make nothing hard.

•

The Canadian Press is carrying stories daily about the readjustment of married women from war plant operations to kitchen chores. The ladies' reaction to a seven-day-week and no overtime pay has not yet appeared in print.

•

The Edison Electric Institute computes that one trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity was consumed by the United States to beat Japan. Even in round figures it still looks like a big shock for the Nips.

HORIZONS

HORIZONS should be long and clean
With grassy margins to rest the eyes,
And a road somewhere, and a stand of trees
Against wide skies.
But I have seen horizons plain
Between dark rooftops in the town,
No more than the length of a tall man
Lying down;
Between one building and the next
A drift of cloud, a single star,
A lifted face, . . . and that is all
Horizons are.

R. H. GRENVILLE

By Riding Herd On Forest's Insect Pests . . .

"Beating" a tree is one method of obtaining specimens. The insects fall onto the collecting sheet.

Specimens are also sent in from all parts of Ontario. Each is identified, numbered and given its own rearing-sheet.

Rows of lively insects in wire-topped jars line the screened walls of the Forest Insectory at Sault Ste. Marie.

Riding herd on caterpillars. The wire-topped jars are cleaned every day and fresh food supplied.

Quick and merciful death for the larva, which when "blown" serves to record this stage of species.

Larvae are blown and dried, so that the exterior remains perfect. It's not exactly a pleasant job.

Moths are mounted on wooden frames under squares of celluloid. Girls take readily to this work.

By Lyn Harrington

"BUGHOUSE is the right name for it! Plain waste of the people's money," grumbled the side-walk engineer, a farmer from down-country. "Ought to be spending that money in reforestation."

He was watching the new Forest Insect Laboratory take shape on the main street of Sault Ste. Marie in northern Ontario. A spacious building to house records and statistics, specimens from all over Ontario, it was rising to the tune of hammer and saw this past summer.

Certainly reforestation has an important place in our economy. The farmer was right about that. But conservation, the wise use of already existing resources, is still more important. Less dramatic than thousands of acres of seedlings, the preservation of mature forests doesn't have the same popular appeal as reforestation.

The farmer never stopped to think of a reforestation project not many miles from his own home. Roughly a million trees, mostly white pines, had been planted out a few years before. It proved a perfect paradise for the red-headed pine sawfly. Thirty per cent of those healthy young trees were killed outright by the vicious onslaught of the insect pest, and much of the remainder was so badly damaged as to be completely worthless.

Why plant forests just to feed the insects? Reforestation projects will be of scant use without insect control. A few more decades of unchecked insect activity would see our forests defoliated and due for destruction. Trees attacked by insects become victims to fungus growth and rot.

All that means loss to the lumberman, to the government and to the owners, the Canadian people. The loss lies in the distortion of trees through dead terminals, loss in the annual growth in such trees as recover from the attacks, extra fire hazard caused by accumulated debris and dead timber, as well as the value of the timber killed outright.

Every year millions of feet of timber are lost to the destructive insect battalions. One lumber company in northern Ontario took a quarter-million dollar loss on land it had leased from the government. The trees were too badly riddled by insects to cover the cost of logging operations. A noted authority on forest insects believes that they have cost the country more than forest fires.

But so insidious is the menace that the damage is often accomplished before any defence tactics have been employed. For example, the spruce bud worm has munched its way through more Canadian dollars than anyone can guess. In the last thirty-five years, it has destroyed some quarter million cords of spruce and balsam fir.

THE invasion has met resistance. An "underground army" of scientists has at last received necessary funds and public backing to give battle for the forests. Field laboratories have been set up in several places in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec to investigate the proclivities of the insect hordes. "Insect rangers" find different species of forest insects, and send them to the laboratory for study purposes. Parasites that will prey upon the destructive insects are being sought. Experiments using powerful insecticides are being pushed through to a conclusion. Trained foresters are studying the composition of forests, planning better forest management so that the mature timber will be harvested in such a way as to prevent further epidemics.

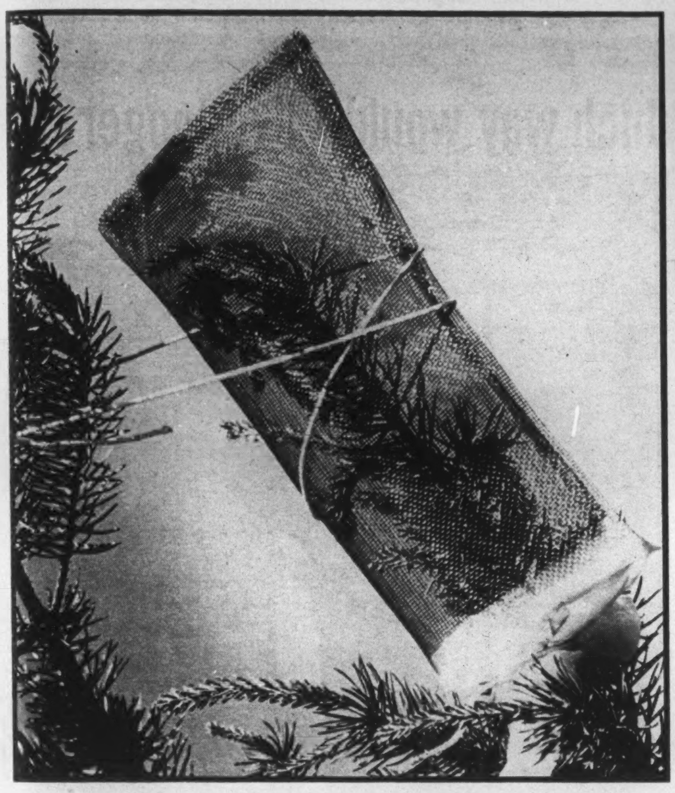
For the past two summers a field laboratory has been in operation near Pointe aux Pins, on the outskirts of Sault Ste. Marie. 150-200 species have been collected by insect rangers, and sent in by forest rangers from all parts of the province. In winter the work will be transferred to the new large building in the city. The field lab. has the double purpose of surveying and studying the insect problem, and of instituting measures for controlling or preventing such outbreaks.

Dr. C. E. Atwood, Dominion entymologist, who has since joined the staff of Toronto University, was in charge of the station. Two attractive white buildings set in some four acres of pine wood house the insect collection and the permanent staff.

Students and teachers augment the permanent staff of insect rangers. Insect ranging is a new career that is being opened up to youthful scientists, and will draw largely from students with a sound biological schooling. A definite shortage of trained entymologists exists, though the enthusiasm and interest of amateurs have gone a long way to making the work satisfactory.

"We've had to keep stressing the idea that it is information we are

. . . "Soo" Insectory Conserves Timber Wealth



Study on the spot. The female insect is trapped inside a "position cage" to feed and lay her eggs.

Insect enemy No. 1—the spruce bud worm, shown with part of the host tree, sent in by a ranger.

Students and teachers augment the full-time staff at the field laboratory outside Sault Ste. Marie.

Photography By Richard Harrington

collecting—not just insects," said Dr. Atwood.

Riding herd on bugs, worms and caterpillars isn't very alluring to think about. Girls who shuddered at the sight of a mass of crawlers quickly become accustomed to the sight. It is nothing to see them pick up fuzzy caterpillars, or abstractedly remove them from their hair, their main concern being for the specimen. They even call the wrigglers by their correct Latin names.

Each day brings in a fresh batch of specimen boxes. Part of the host tree is packed to provide travelling lunches for the insect, and also as a guide to its favorite diet. Each specimen is identified, given a special number, and a rearing sheet is filled in daily.

Feeding the flock takes a lot of time. The preferred menu is brought in daily from fields and forest round about the station. The wire-topped glass jars are cleaned every day and fresh food left in the jars. Sometimes a parasite is found in the same tree and that is included. It is of the greatest interest to discover what inroads it may make in the ranks of destructive insects.

When it had reached the pupae stage, the insect no longer requires feeding. It is removed to another wing of the building, where it is examined daily for any change in appearance. A permanent record is kept of each stage of the species. Larvae are "blown" and dried, so that the exterior remains perfect. Moths are mounted on wooden frames.

AMONG insects collected at the insectory are the poplar leaf-roller, which curls the leaves around itself protectively, and then proceeds to eat its shelter. This insect did great damage last year, as did the forest tent caterpillar. The green-headed spruce sawfly has caused extensive damage throughout our spruce forests. But the wide-spread depredations of the spruce bud worm has roused authorities to the need for a remedy, and the public to the need for supporting further research..

The present epidemic of the spruce bud worm is by no means the first of its kind. It is merely that with the extensive logging operations of the present, the outbreaks are coming more closely together.

Selective cutting spared the balsam fir as being of inferior value, balsam, the preferred host of the worm. Since the balsam fir reproduces rapidly, it has outstripped more valuable species and formed a nursery for the insect scourge. The spruce bud worm also lunches on the more valuable red and white spruce.

THE grayish or brownish moth lays her eggs in clumps on the underside of an evergreen needle. A few weeks later, the larva hatches and begins at once to munch on the host needle. It finally spins a little web, and sleeps away the winter. In spring it makes its way to the tips of the branches to the new tender needles. As the hollowed-out needles die, from the air the forest looks to be rust-colored. By constant eating, the insect halts the growth of the tree, and weakens its resistance to the attacks of other enemies of the forest. After a few seasons, the tree may be killed outright.

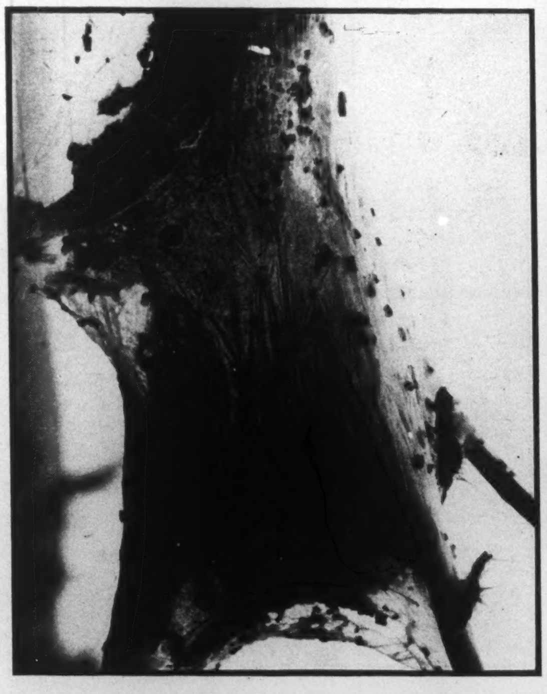
Recent experiments in large-scale spraying have been conducted from airplane. Dominion entymologists were in charge of the project. The United States joined in the scheme, loaning some planes and dusting materials, and sent scientists to make observations.

An area in Algonquin Park was sprayed last year, and the results seemed encouraging enough to continue the experiment on a larger scale this year. An isolation strip was applied around a budworm outbreak in the Sioux Lookout area, to ascertain whether it were possible to eradicate the pest before it reached full strength.

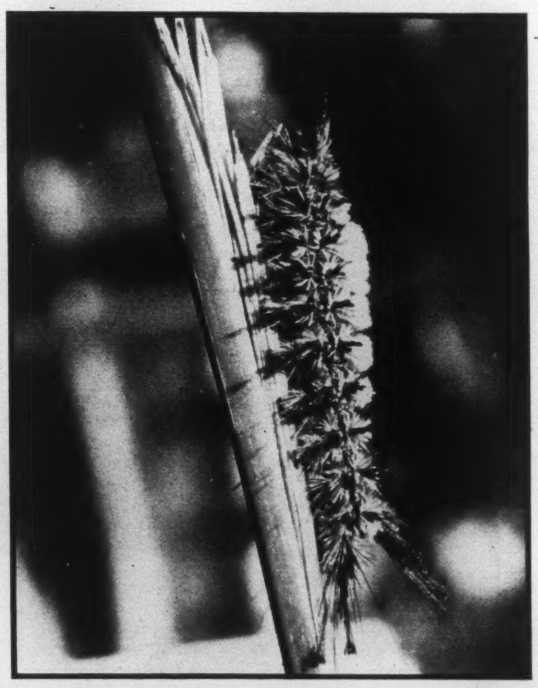
Largest area to be dusted with DDT mixed with solvents of kerosene or oil, was that of one hundred square miles near Black Sturgeon Lake in the Nipigon forest. Specific results of the spraying will be learned in September when the egg count will be taken with scrupulous care in both sprayed and untreated areas. The records should produce definite conclusions as to the effectiveness of the insecticide.

Unthinking persons have often termed Canada's forests "inexhaustible resources." And trained foresters agree—with a proviso. If the forests are harvested wisely, insect pest controlled and forest fires held in check, then there is no reason why our forests should not continue to be "our timeless inheritance."

Two photos lower right—National Film Board



Forest tent caterpillars and their web. This insect caused great damage in Ontario last year.



A species of Tussock moth, in the larval stage. Grim-looking, but not as destructive as some.

Balloons inflated with hydrogen gas are raised as markers to direct planes used in spraying.

A low-flying aircraft sprays bud worm infested trees with a fine mist of the new and deadly DDT.

Atomic Energy Brings Problems for Canada

By STUART ARMOUR

Atomic energy presents many problems for Canada. With the Athabasca pitchblende deposits likely to become one of the greatest military prizes in the world, we may be required, the writer believes, to come to very vital decisions on military policy. Again, with the new political responsibility that the recent developments present, the Anglo-Saxon nations have the burden of evolving a new set of principles to accompany their guardianship.

In the economic field this new prime mover completely reopens the whole question of free enterprise.

BECAUSE the release of atomic energy impinges upon so many spheres of human thought and action, it is obviously far too early even to begin to assess its full effect on our civilization.

Certain it is, however, that out of its coming will flow enormous changes; moral and social; economic and political; and above all, military.

It will, of course, take time for study and ratiocination to evolve a set of principles germane to so great an event in the history of the world. But, in view of our intimate connections with the development of the atomic bomb, and our ownership of raw material essential for its construction, it is not without interest to do some speculating on how the release of atomic energy may affect Canada.

An interesting starting point for such speculation is in the field of military strategy; for suddenly an entirely new factor has been injected into strategical considerations. The incursion of new factors into the consideration of any problem is generally disliked by the human mind, and, in the past at least, this seems to have been particularly true of the military mind.

World Focal Point

But like it or not, the military minds of all the nations must accommodate themselves to the fact that a remote spot in the Northern section of a Western Canadian province may have become the strategical focal point of the whole world. In that remote spot are located the pitchblende deposits which provide the principal raw material from which science has fashioned the most devastating weapon ever conceived in the mind of man.

Will the strategists decide that the greatest military prize is no longer Gibraltar or Suez or Panama or Pearl Harbor; or even Washington, Moscow or London? Will they conclude that the Athabasca district of Northern Alberta has pushed all these places into the background, strategically speaking?

These are interesting questions: how they may be answered is of very real concern to Canada. If "He who holds Bohemia holds Europe" was true when Bismarck is alleged to have said it, perhaps the military experts will now declare with equal truth that "He who holds the Athabasca pitchblende deposits holds the world in fee."

Whatever conclusion the experts may reach, the layman, looking at a map of the world, is likely to be struck by the fact that these deposits lie as close to Russia as to the United States; and infinitely closer than they do to Britain. Furthermore, they lie closer to a number of foreign places than they do to Ottawa. There is a certain ironical humor in the fact of an anti-militaristic country, with decided leanings toward isolationism, suddenly finding itself harboring what may well be regarded as the greatest military prize in all history. One wonders what new defence plans our General Staff (and the Government which relies upon its technical advice) is going to evolve in the face of this embarrassment of riches.

In view of the possible vulnerability to attack of our pitchblende deposits—general staffs must always consider such possibilities, and governments are supposed to foresee them—Canada may be required to come to some very vital decisions in the not too distant future. We seem, in fact, to face the necessity of making up our collective mind as to whether we shall now become a military power on a scale hitherto considered unthinkable, or welcome the establishment by Britain and the U.S. of military establishments in Canada commensurate with the strategic importance of our wealth in uranium.

Whichever choice we make will involve a break with our past of very considerable dimensions. Perhaps we must choose between submerging our anti-military instincts, and supporting a large military establishment, or forgetting most of our past tub-thumping on the subject of the sacredness of sovereignty. An interesting predicament, to say the least, and one which might involve us in new domestic arguments inimical to unity. In any event, isolationism now seems an impossible policy for Canada to follow, and that fact alone poses new national problems.

Anglo-Saxon Power

It may, of course, transpire that the strategical, and concommitant economic and political, problems likely to face Canada because of her ownership of vital pitchblende deposits, will be swallowed up in the larger problems which now confront the whole Anglo-Saxon world. These problems are at once moral, political, military and economic. When one considers the vast and thorny questions with which the release of atomic energy now confronts all the English-speaking people, several thoughts come to mind. The first of these is that the kind of cooperation between Britain, Canada and the United States, which made possible the release of atomic energy, must be quickly carried over into other fields. Into the hands of the English-speaking democracies has come the power to force upon the world a Pax Anglo-Saxonia; and with that power there is linked a moral responsibility very sobering to contemplate. Are the democracies, in fact, morally and politically prepared to assume the role of world policeman and all that goes with it?

In any event, will not people of the three great English-speaking countries now find themselves beset on every side by lurking foes? Is it not necessary for Britain, Canada, and the U.S. to march together by day, and bivouac close together at night—very, very close? One can well imagine jealous and predatory and amoral powers (whether as nations or as subversive organizations intent upon aggrandisement or profit), striving desperately to wrest this new power from its possessors. To such powers no trick will be too underhand, no effort too large or too small, if only it will help them to achieve their fell purpose.

Not only will hate and prejudice be used in the deadly warfare they will wage, but humanitarianism and the ideals of brotherly love will also be debased to nefarious ends—just as the Germans used such means to confuse and weaken the democracies in the years between the wars. Even now it is proposed that all the United Nations be made privy to the secrets of atomic energy. Remem-

The History of the Shoe

At the time of Louis XIV, the shoe with "needle"-point toe and extreme heel again comes into vogue. It is made of velvet or brocade and trimmed with fancy knots held in place by silver buckles. The heels are of red wood. The Sun King himself was the proud owner of a pair of heels depicting scenes from his glorious victories on the Rhine.

The SLATER shoe combines both elegance and durability with a perfect fit

The Slater Shoe

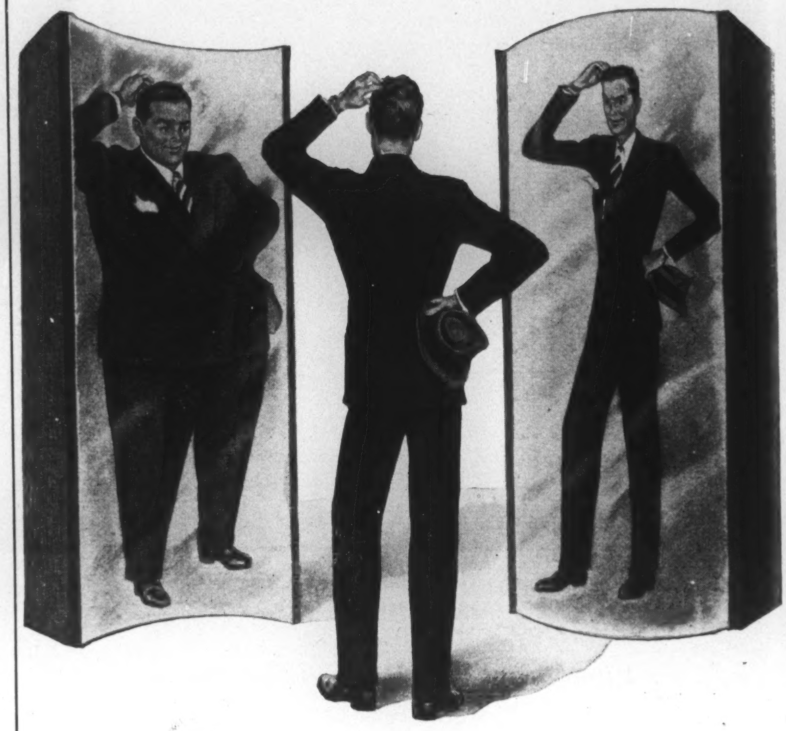
SLATER

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Without the Slate it is not a Slater.

SA-52

"Which way would I live longer?"



OVERWEIGHT and long life are not apt to go together.

In fact, the death rate of people who are as much as 20% overweight *is appreciably higher than average!*

It is astonishing how gradually overweight can creep up on you. Don't let it! Excessive fat places a burden on more than your two feet; in fact, it is frequently a contributory factor to high blood pressure. It makes your heart, kidneys, lungs, liver, and arteries work harder *all the time.* It tends to increase your chances of developing diseases of these organs—and diabetes, too!

Obesity is usually caused by eating more food than the body can use up. Most of the excess is simply stored up as fatty tissue unless it is burned off in work or play. In other words, too much food and not enough exercise generally make you fat.

Occasionally, of course, excessive weight is due to a glandular disturbance, which requires expert medical attention for correction or control. But when you plan to "reduce," start by having your doctor examine you anyway. He'll advise you whether or not you *should* take off weight.

Your doctor will tell you how to develop a safe, sane, and practical reducing program that will help you avoid the harmful effects which sometimes accompany too stringent a diet or too violent exercise. And never use so-called "reducing drugs" except on his recommendation.

If you are past 30 and somewhat overweight, there is no better time than now to get yourself in fighting trim. After this age it becomes increasingly advisable to keep your weight down—even to stay slightly *under*weight. Once you're over 30 it becomes more difficult to take off overweight.

Youngsters—particularly girls in their teens—should be especially careful not to undermine their health on risky "health" diets.

If you are interested in watching your weight, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, "Overweight and Underweight."

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
New York

Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
Leroy A. Lincoln, PRESIDENT

Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

Please send me a copy of your booklet, 95T, entitled, "Overweight and Underweight."

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bering that such countries as Argentina (still the open consort of Spain, and the erstwhile friend of Germany and Japan) are members of that galaxy, one wonders if such proposals are not fatuous, to put it no stronger.

Anglo-Saxon collaboration, impelled by the new force it has loosed in the world, seems destined then to move into new spheres. The combined Production Board, the combined Food Board and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have shown how it is possible for Americans, Canadians and Englishmen to work together in war for the achievement of a common end. The scientific cooperation which forced the secret of atomic energy from Uranium 235 is further evidence of the same ability.

These instances of sinking narrow nationalism in pursuit of a great aim must be our inspiration for the future. No longer can we contemplate a world in which the Anglo-Saxons are pitted against each other, except in rivalry for doing good. The day of horse trading between us must come to an end; twisting the lion's tail will have to go the way of bull baiting and other archaic sports. Similarly "the conscious superiority" which legend calls "the hallmark of an Englishman" must be relegated to limbo.

Self - preservation dictates that Anglo-Saxon wartime collaboration in battle, in the field of supply, and in scientific achievement must become peacetime collaboration for the evolution of common social, political and economic policies. In time such collaboration will undoubtedly lead to that long step forward—the creation of a common Anglo-Saxon citizenship. And here it is that Canada can play her traditional role of reconciling such differences as must inevitably develop between great nations seeking to find common ground. To this role we shall indeed bring anew authority since, after all, we do have that source of uranium.

World Leadership

It can, of course, be argued that other nations will not take kindly to such exclusiveness and, that instead of aiming at Anglo-Saxon hegemony, we should be striving for World Federation. A few weeks ago that argument might have been perfectly valid. But the first atomic bomb, when it exploded over Hiroshima on that August day, blew into smithereens many a beautiful theory. Atomic power is clearly too potentially evil for it to be placed in the hands of those who have yet to prove themselves possessed of a relatively high standard of national morality. For the present it seems expedient that this devastating power should remain in the hands of those nations which have led mankind in the evolution of freedom.

This is not to say, of course, that virtue rests solely with the Anglo-Saxons; or that the records of Britain, Canada and the U.S. are without blemish. Very far from it. But it does seem that these three countries have proved themselves more worthy than most to exercise the joint moral leadership of the world. That such leadership will not always be perfect goes without saying. But in this case, the old proverb about half a loaf being better than no bread seems particularly apposite.

Nor need the assumption of international police powers which the atomic bomb confers upon the Anglo-Saxon nations preclude the collaboration with them of other countries of like mind. Indeed it would clearly be to the advantage of all concerned that the ability to dictate peace should carry with it the determination to raise the present painfully low level of international morality. All men of goodwill should certainly be banded together for the control of this new power.

Devising a suitable proof of goodwill is likely, however, to prove more than a little difficult. In other words, amongst the many and grave problems raised by the release of atomic power may be that of devising a sort of "means test" in the field of International morality.

It may be assumed that such a test would seek to determine if the country wishing to become associated with the Anglo-Saxon nations was moral in outlook, humanitarian in practice, and of proved willingness to fight and die for the freedom of mankind. But even after having devised a suitable means test the matter of its application would present enormous difficulties, especially at the hands of those countries whose ability to laugh at themselves has always been one of the greatest of their strengths.

Economic Changes

Even while moving toward a solution of the complex problems of political morality, and the almost equally complex strategical problems, resulting from this new contribution to scientific knowledge, it will be necessary to give most earnest consideration to the economic changes which are likely to be affected.

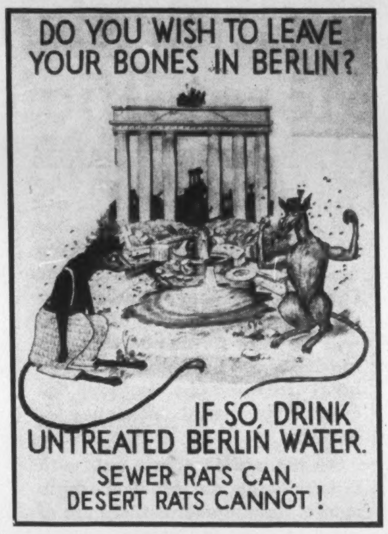
Perhaps one should wait for proof that atomic energy can soon be harnessed to constructive use before looking too far ahead. But there is little doubt that a new prime mover of such potency will eventually be made available as a source of industrial power; and one can not believe that this accomplishment is likely to be very long delayed.

Since it is a prime mover capable of being used so destructively, a case may be made for the complete retention of control over it in the hands of government. Proponents of this view will probably seek support in the fact that the ownership of submarines and bombers, to say nothing of poison gas, machine guns, mortars and flame throwers, is the exclusive prerogative of government. Their opponents may argue, perhaps even more logically, that since atomic energy is a prime mover, its exclusive control by government would be as unthinkable as exclusive control of water-power, coal, petroleum or electricity. They may well say: "Here is a great new fuel. Let us be free to use it in our own way, and we shall provide for mankind new high standards of living." Thus, whoever wins control of the use of atomic energy as a prime mover, there is certain to be much prior argument—high and low, specious and logical.

This is not the place to attempt to judge between these two schools of thought, even if one had the knowledge upon which a wise judgment might be based. It is quite enough at this stage to draw attention to the problem which calls the rival schools into existence.

That it is a crucial problem will be apparent to anyone who gives the matter more than passing thought. For if control of a prime mover so potent is to remain in government hands, is it going too far to suggest that the days of free enterprise are over? As corollary of the fore-going is the further question—have we yet reached such a stage of political maturity that we shall be able to reconcile the loss of free enterprise with the continuance of personal freedom? These are questions which should certainly be pondered by every Canadian who has the welfare of his country and the world at heart.

Verily the atom bomb has shattered more than the Japanese dreams of Empire. We who must pick up the pieces should approach our task in a humble and prayerful spirit.


DO YOU WISH TO LEAVE
YOUR BONES IN BERLIN?
IF SO, DRINK
UNTREATED BERLIN WATER.
SEWER RATS CAN,
DESERT RATS CANNOT!

Outbreaks of disease are a serious threat in devastated Berlin, where posters like these are plastered all over the British zone as a warning to our occupation forces.

ANNUAL FOREST CONSUMPTION
(Average ten years—1980-39)

DESTROYED BY:	
Fire, insects, disease, etc....	30.5%
USEFULLY CUT FOR:	
Fuel.....................	25.7%
Sawmill products..........	22.2%
Pulp and paper...........	17.4%
Ties, poles, etc............	4.2%

Scene shows Davis Raft typical of B.C. operations. Rafts are so big, "villages" of workers live on them en route to the mills.

SAVING WOOD

During recent years pulp and paper companies in Canada have made great strides in scientific methods of cutting wood. The quantity of pulpwood in a forest area is no longer guesswork. Trained foresters make inventories of each stand and careful cutting plans are then laid out.

These plans are aimed at maximum yield and continuous supply. Maximum yield means taking all usable trees so they will not rot in maturity; continuous supply means leaving selected seed trees to provide natural re-growth.

Forest areas cut by these methods can give continuous supply so long as they escape fire, insects, disease and are not cleared for colonization. Pulp and paper companies are eager to cooperate with governments and the public to achieve effective use and conservation of the country's forest wealth.

***THE PULP AND PAPER**
INDUSTRY OF CANADA

*80 companies, small and large,
with 105 mills from coast to coast.

CANADA'S MOST VALUABLE INDUSTRY

Will British Labor Be More Efficient Now?

By HARRY STRANGE

The traditional stand of British Trade Unions has been against the introduction of labor-saving machinery. A great deal of the Labor Party's chance for success depends on whether or not it will be able to change this attitude. With Britain needing a great increase in exports, increased industrial efficiency is essential.

As the writer points out, with Britain being our greatest single market developments there are of great concern to Canada.

MODERN British Trades Unions go back for a hundred years. During the first fifty years of their existence, British Trades Unions concerned themselves almost exclusively with attempts to secure higher wages, shorter hours of work and the betterment of working conditions. They secured the necessary legislation by representations to existing political parties.

Some fifty years ago, however, attempts were made to persuade the Unions to go into politics, to set up a Political Labor Party. These attempts were sponsored, not altogether by Trades Unionists, but mainly by Socialists.

I remember, as though it were but yesterday, when I was a boy in my teens, apprenticed to a large engineering firm in Manchester, England, being present when the final vote was taken by the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers as to whether or not that peer of all British Trades Unions should vote for the setting up of a Labor Socialist Political Party. It was generally considered at the time that the vote of this one important Trades Union would be decisive on the whole proposal.

I recall well the keen, dignified and fervent discussions that took place among the members in Manchester. In general, the older men were against direct Trades Union participation in politics. But the younger men were all for the plan to go into the political field.

When the discussion had reached a certain point, the Chairman called on one Sam Burt to express his opinion. Sam Burt was the oldest working member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in Manchester, and he was widely respected for his sound advice and wise comment. I remember Sam's little speech almost word for word.

Oldster's Wisdom

"Lads," he began, "for myself I'm all against it. I don't see that going into politics with a party of our own will do us any good. But I can see that a lot of harm can come of it. It seems to me we are going along pretty well as we are.

"Fifty years ago I was a fitter's apprentice and helped to found this Trades Union, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. As I look back, it seems to me that this Union, working quietly along, has won great benefits for the men. Our pay is higher, our hours are shorter, and our working conditions are much better now than when I was an apprentice. My standard of living is much higher than my father's was and if we go on quietly as we are, as far as I can see, my son, who is a fitter's apprentice, will be much better off still when he is my age.

"Who knows but that one of these days my son, and all the members of Trades' Unions, may not be well enough off to own one of these newfangled horseless carriages! If our Union goes into politics, then a lot of the work and energy we now devote to bettering the conditions of the working man will be expended in playing politics, which means expended on behalf of all the people instead of for ourselves alone, as it is now.

"You men keep saying you don't like classes. Well remember, a Labor Government will be a class Government. It cannot ever represent the whole country as a political party should do. It will only represent labor, and you may find all the rest of the classes in England combining against you.

"Some of you think," old Sam continued, "that if you nationalize industries, as the Socialists want to do, that you will be better off and that business will expand. I can't believe this myself. I say, let the masters expand the businesses. They have their own brass (money) in their own businesses; their own self-interest will make them strive to expand them. Let our Trades Unions see to it that we get our share of the better times that come from the expansion—higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions. The masters know more about expanding trade than we do. Let them be responsible, I say. Let us attend to our own business."

One of the younger men answered. "I think Sam's wrong. I believe that if we get into politics, and some day take over the Government, that we can socialize all the firms in England. Each of us would then be a partner in the Ship of State, and not a wage slave, and trade would expand because any man knows that people will work harder for their own business, in which they are partner, than they will if they merely work for someone else."

State a Harder Master?

To this Sam replied:

"Your share, my lad, as an individual in the great Ship of State would be no more than the smallest rivet you've ever driven in this shop. Not enough to make you feel a real substantial partner in what you call the Ship of State. I think, too," Sam continued, "that we should find the State a much harder master than the present masters that own his firm. For one thing, the State would surely stop you striking if you wanted to."

The vote was taken and showed a small majority in favor of sending affirmative delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress, where the arrangements were finally made to set up the Socialistic Labor Political Party.

Twenty years after this momentous meeting in Manchester, I again visited the North of England, saw some of my old shopmates and talked with a number of workers in the engineering, coal and textile trades. I was amazed at the increase that had taken place in the workers' standard of living, and amazed, too, at the obvious decline that had taken place in their vision and thinking power since the days of my youth. I found no one among the rank and file of the workers with the thinking power of old Sam Burt and his fellow workers.

It seemed to me that the discussions that now took place had nothing to do with Britain's problems and her future, but only with politics, in a rather narrow Party sense, and with pigeon flying, football and dog racing, and with a great deal of betting on these so-called sports. No one I talked with seemed to think he had any responsibility to help in the advancement of his country. Most of them, however, did say that they felt that the State owed them a living, and a good one at that, and they were prepared to win this for themselves some day by means of political action.

Well, now the Labor Socialist Party has actually achieved power. But one thing must be kept quite clear. What is set up in Britain is not only a Labor Government. It is a Socialist-Labor Government, committed, as Mr. Attlee said after his election, to a State-controlled economy which, if it means anything, means the eventual socialization of all industries and all economic efforts in Britain if such can be brought about.

The Party has a large majority. It is not hampered by a written constitution, as is Canada and the United States. The only effective check on its actions will be public opinion, which will only be exercised against it if it is found that the Socialistic policies, instead of making the condition of the people of Britain better, are making conditions worse, in which event the Labor Socialist Party presumably will be bundled out of power by the people as fast as it came in.

The Party, therefore, will be judged, and should be judged, purely on the results of its actions. It has a clear road in front of it, with far fewer impediments than any other political party ever had in implementing its policies. If the new Government cannot bring forth the promise that it has made of a better world then the results will be on its own head and on no one else's, for there is little or nothing that anyone can do to stop its policies that the new Government cannot overcome by additional legislation.

One other point has to be remembered. Just as in the days that I have spoken of, over forty years ago, when the Trades Unionists were not unanimous about going into politics, so are they today still not unanimous. There are still many who feel that Trades Unionists should not be in politics at all, but should merely make their weight felt with existing political parties, and there is a minority which thinks that if Unions have to go into politics, then they had better do it as a straight Labor Party without any affiliation with Socialists.

What are the chances of success for the new Government? Rather slim, in the opinion of this writer. British Trade Unions in recent years have concentrated on politics, on securing higher wages, shorter hours, and on maintaining their own members in work, and to this latter end they have ever resisted the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and when such machines have been introduced, they have set up the canny, go-slow system and have insisted on staffing the machines with more workers than the machines actually require for their operation.

American Trade Unions, on the other hand, have taken exactly the opposite course. They have not gone into politics but have concerned themselves with their own business, have welcomed labor-saving machinery and have staffed it with the least possible manpower, and so have increased the productivity per man and have, therefore, made it possible for the management to pay them high wages and allow them shorter hours, yet still be able to turn out cheap goods, because the cost of production is kept down. In Britain, however, it is notorious—several investigating Committees have recently reported on this—that the production per man in coal-mining, in the textile trades, in the iron and steel industries, and no doubt in other lines of work, is considerably lower than the production per man in the U.S.

The King and Queen attended the National Gallery's First Victory Exhibition. With them is Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada.

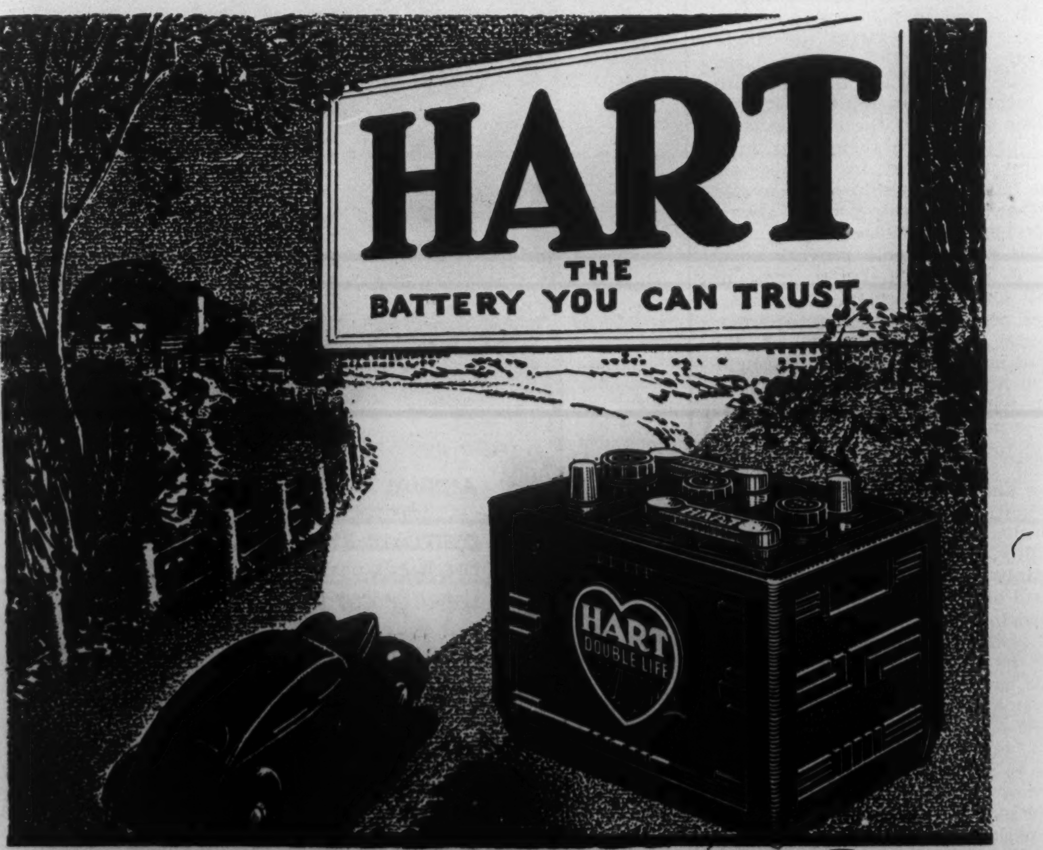
One has to ask the question: Merely because the State owns the industry, instead of private capital, will British Labor Unions be willing to change these slow-down policies that they have adopted and work harder and more efficiently than they have done in the past? This is an important matter worth watching.

State-Owned Industry

Then, too, will a State-owned industry be as alert and alive, and as energetic towards the expansion of trade, and to the necessity of turning out low-cost high-quality goods, as is privately-owned enterprise? This also remains to be seen.

Britain unquestionably faces a difficult future. She ends the war with her foreign investments gone, and furthermore, greatly in debt to the United States and Canada. The London *Economist* calculates that in order to maintain even the same standard of living as her people had in 1938, and without any new and better world, she will have to sell abroad fifty per cent more goods than she did in the year 1938—a gigantic task. These goods will have to be at prices that compete with American and other countries' goods. To do this much greater efficiency and much higher production per man will be required of British labor. Will the new Government have enough vision to see this, and if they have, will they have enough power over Labor Unions to induce them to do something which these Unions have never been willing to do, at least in recent years?

One thing is certain. Because Britain is Canada's largest single market, whatever the new Labor Socialist Government does will have a most profound effect upon the fortunes of the people of Canada. It will have an effect, for good or for bad, upon our prairie farmers, who depend upon the sale of wheat and other products to Great Britain to a greater extent than does any other similar-sized group of people in the world. To be able to buy these prairie and other Canadian products, Britain will have to sell vast quantities of her own manufactured goods abroad. Will the prices of these goods be low enough to enable Britain to do this? Will British labor lend a hand in keeping these costs down?


HART
THE BATTERY YOU CAN TRUST
HART
DOUBLE LIFE

THE OTTAWA LETTER

The Cabinet, It Would Seem, Lags Behind the "Bright Young Men"

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

IT WILL take a little while for Ottawa to appreciate how profound is the revolution as Canada moves back from a unitary state of war to a federation at peace. We are now witnessing the reverse of those constitutional, legal, financial and economic steps by which we mobilized for war in 1939-40, and some of the implications are faintly disturbing.

We are beginning to remember that the coming of war masked some of our most acute current problems and postponed others. Some of the old headaches, which we have not known for six years, may be coming back to trouble us soon. During the war the economy was driven forward by a mighty spring operating from a single seat of power. That spring is rapidly being uncoiled. The motive power is declining. No wonder there is some feeling of "let down" in the air. Now the problem is to restore and re-awake the motivations which drive our society in peacetime.

Now we begin to remember that war solved the unemployment problem, ended the deficits of the Canadian National Railways, took care of the wheat surplus, ended all anxiety about foreign markets—relieved all these anxieties and many more—but could not be expected to provide a permanent cure. We shall obviously not go back exactly to the conditions of the late 1930's, because there are new factors. Some of these new factors are favorable, others are exactly the opposite.

One school of thought which has its staunch followers in the Dominion Cabinet thinks of the postwar problems chiefly in terms of a healthy private enterprise, and contends that the biggest and best thing the Government can do right now is to give business its head, take off the controls as rapidly as possible, pare down government expenditures, cut taxes, free prices and wages and bargaining conditions and look to private enterprise to take up all the slack in unemployment as war work stops and the armed forces disband.

Can Be Ready To Act

There is evidence at the moment that this policy wins some favor with an influential sector of the Cabinet. Some observers say that the Government has already decided to give private enterprise every chance, and then study the results closely. They point out that by watching weekly statistics the Government can keep its finger on the reconversion program, and if any serious hitch threatens to develop, such as widespread unemployment and the beginnings of deflation—or on the other hand a wild unethical scramble which blows the lid off all the ceilings and threatens disastrous inflation — it can step in and act promptly.

The "Dollar a Year Men" who came to the Department of Munitions and Supply and were such a valuable force in mobilizing Canada's industrial might for war are now, of course, among the most enthusiastic supporters of giving private enterprise adequate opportunity in peacetime. Mr. Howe himself is evidently satisfied that the normal forces of the economy, given a chance, will quickly reconvert from war to peace, and in so doing maintain a high national income and provide work—of some sort—for all.

While this group of interests urges the Government to get out of the way as rapidly as possible, others are pressing for new interventions.

If there are still any adherents of a ruthless *laissez-faire* economic policy left around Ottawa—you don't bump into them in Government offices—they must be aware that this administration is deeply committed to policies of state intervention and social legislation which will make one of the key techniques of the *laissez-faire* theory — low taxation—quite impossible. The now famous "White Paper" may be regarded as a relatively conservative document, but it does imply that to the extent private enterprise fails to provide full employment and a high national income, the state will take a series of steps, which are itemized in the report, looking toward a solution. And the national Government brief presented to the Dominion-Provincial conference goes further and talks of "bold action by the state" through public enterprise and investment when unemployment threatens to develop.

It will be very interesting to chart Government policy as it develops in this postwar era against the philosophy expounded in these two state papers. I strongly suspect that the Cabinet lags a considerable way behind the social theories of the "bright young men" in Finance, in the Bank of Canada and in Reconstruction who have been acting as economic advisers.

The Prime Minister goes "all the way" in respect to social insurance, but this is essentially a negative, not a dynamic, measure.. I very much doubt whether Mackenzie King is a convert of Messrs. Beveridge, Keynes and Hansen as respects the use of public resources to create "effective demand" for full employment. Mr. Ilsley is an orthodox and even conservative Minister of Finance, with no great faith in "deficit financing" or other newfangled experiments on Government direction. Mr. St. Laurrent sounds like a thoughtful man not wedded to orthodox policies. Mr. Howe is a man of direct action, who would probably favor giving the "private enterprisers" every chance to do their stuff, but who wouldn't hesitate to recommend direct and bold action by the Government in a crisis. Messrs. Gardiner and McKinnon were raised on good orthodox Liberal philosophies, much like those of Mr. Mackenzie King.

Export Credit Extension

Strictly speaking, Mutual Aid ended with the war, but much consideration is being given to some transition measures of export assistance. There is already a statute on the books for providing credits, but it is quite inadequate for our new purpose, and its scope will be very materially extended in the forthcoming session. The Government is properly seized with the importance of keeping Canada's export trade high.

Of course there is no wish or intention of keeping it at the enormously inflated levels of 1944—over $3.4 billions. The target suggested in the White Paper is about half that. There will be no difficulty for a while in finding customers for Canadian commodities. Indeed, with the current world shortage and Canada's favorable price level, the problem at first may be to save Canada from being completely stripped of materials needed to get our own domestic civilian industry rolling properly again. Credits and foreign investments will take care of any disparity for a while between our exports and imports, but the day will come, of course, when we shall have to find ways and means of importing goods and services at levels very much higher than ever before if our export trade is to continue flourishing. That will be quite a conundrum, when it arrives.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Miss A. Meets the Atomic World and Puts It in Its Place

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"DEAR, I hadn't realized this was meatless Friday," I said as Miss A. and I sat down to luncheon.

Miss A., ignoring the menu, stared past me into space. "What you don't realize is that at one leap Canada has become the dominant power of the planet," she said.

We had just come from the newsreel showing of the great demonstration in New Mexico. The atomic bomb had quite taken away my appetite, but Miss A. had never looked more bright-eyed and exultant. "It was no accident that Providence should have placed this mighty weapon in the sole keeping of the Canadian people," she said.

"What about the Belgian Congo?" I asked.

Miss A. frowned. The Congo uranium deposit was obviously an oversight in the providential plan. "I suppose we'll just have to appropriate the Belgian Congo," she said at last. She picked up the menu and glanced over it. "I'm having soup, salmon and potato salad, cole slaw and banana cream cake," she said, "What are you having?"

"A glass of milk," I said, and added after a moment, "Anyway what's the use of having the uranium if we don't know how to split the atom?"

Miss A. shrugged. Within a generation, she said, every schoolboy would know how to split the atom. "The real question is what's the use of knowing how to split the atom if you haven't the uranium deposit," she said.

This seemed unanswerable, and after a moment Miss A. went on exultantly. "And within a generation if we use our power rightly, Canadian standards, Canadian culture and civilization will have spread all over the planet. The Canadian National Anthem will be sung in Chinese, in Hindustani, in Russian and Icelandic. Canadian art and science and the works of the Canadian Authors' Association will be on the curriculum of every school and university from Reykjavik to Chungking. Our own city will have become the cross-roads of the world's civilization. Do you realize what that means?"

"They'll have to widen Yonge St.," I said.

MISS A. spread her paper table napkin on her lap and gazed dreamily through the window at the future great thoroughfare of Empire. And after a moment I asked, "What about the Mother Country? Aren't you going to cut her in on it?"

"Naturally," Miss A. said, "We will do nothing without consulting the British Parliament. The British Parliament and Prime Minister Winston Churchill."

Ever since the recent election Miss A. has resolutely ignored the decision of the British electorate. As far as she is concerned Winston Churchill is and always will be the Prime Minister of England. We had been all over this before, however, and there seemed to be no point in going into it again. "What about the United States?" I asked instead.

Miss A. considered. "Naturally we will have to insist that the United States abandon its expansionist policy and I think we should be firm about the suppression of the Hearst publications, the C.I.O., Col. McCormick and possibly Senator Bilbo. We will have to take a rather strong line about the revision of the tariff in favor of the Canadian consumer and Canadian markets." She paused. "I can't think at the moment of any other essential measures. Naturally we must not misuse our power to infringe on American autonomy."

"What about Russia?" I asked, and Miss A.'s eyes brightened. "As far as Russia is concerned our course is unmistakable. We must use the atomic threat as Providence intended us to, in order to free the Russian people from communism and teach Russia the democratic way of life."

"Russia won't like it," I said.

"Russia will have to like it," Miss A. said. She attacked her banana cream cake. "As far as Europe is concerned I would be in favor of reestablishing the various monarchies throughout Europe. King Tito, King George and King Leopold should definitely be returned to their people. Ireland of course will have to be returned to the Mother Country. She won't like it but there won't be much point in her objecting. As far as India is concerned I see no necessity for interfering there, though it might be a good idea to enlarge the field of foreign missions."

I FINISHED my milk. The atomic age was beginning to look more and more like the late Nineteenth Century, backed by nuclear energy. Miss A. smiling happily, set down her coffee cup and picked up her check. "I think that's about all at the moment," she said, "except of course that there will be a great many colonies and protectorates lying about loose as there always are in the backwash of a World War. It might be simpler just to gather them all up and put them permanently under a Canadian Sovereign Protectorate."

I said it all sounded very wonderful. "Only there's a possibility that they may decide to set up a world commission for the control of atomic energy before we can get around to it," I added.

"They will never be mad enough for that," Miss A. said emphatically, "It would be sheer insanity to put this awful power in the hands of a few impractical scientists and wild-eyed world visionaries. No, the atomic bomb can be safely handled only by our practical men of vision, the great business executives of our Dominion."

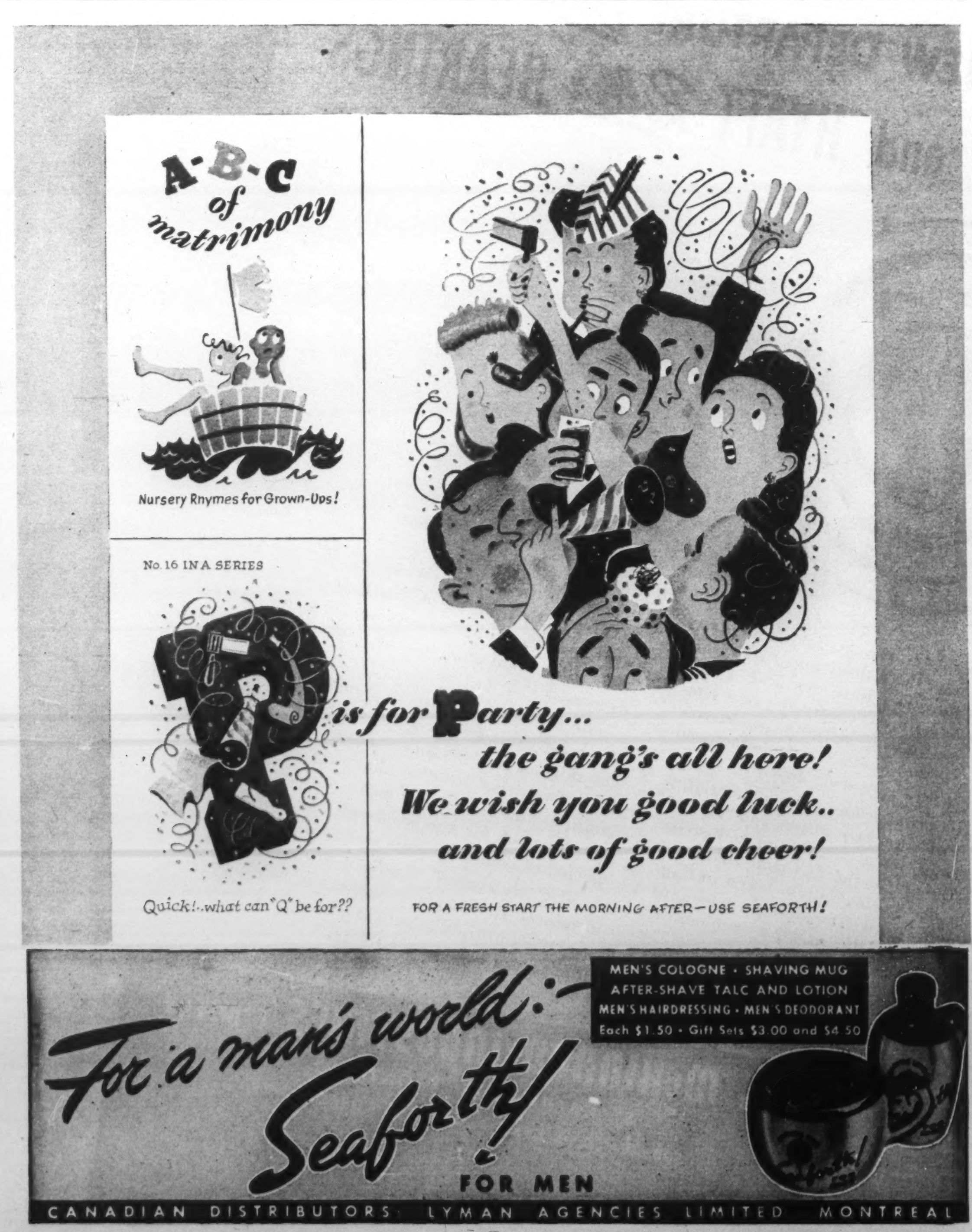
"Backed by the Better Business Bureau," I said.

"Exactly," said Miss A. "The atomic bomb couldn't be in better hands."

We went out and stood on the corner waiting for a street-car. "Isn't it thrilling?" Miss A. said, "just think, we are standing face to face with a new exciting re-invigorated world. Doesn't it give you a wonderful feeling?"

I shook my head. The world looked slatternly and grey and very very frail. "I feel terrible," I said.

Miss A. smiled and gave my arm an encouraging squeeze. "Just keep saying to yourself 'One World' over and over," she said, "After all, isn't that what we've all been waiting for?"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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

French-Canadian Culture Ignores Effects of French Revolution

By B. K. SANDWELL

TO THOSE of our readers if any, who still think that it would be nice, and not too difficult, to "assimilate" our French-Canadian fellow-citizens to our Anglo-Canadian pattern, we should like to recommend the perusal (which they will have to perform in French) of a little volume by Esdras Minville, Director of the Montreal School of Higher Commercial Studies (a French-language institution). This volume, "Invitation à l'Etude", which appeared last year, is a discussion of the education proper for the forming of a French-Canadian citizen, a process which is envisaged (and for our part we see nothing wrong in the conception) as quite different from the forming of an Anglo-Canadian citizen. The book is concerned mainly with the formation of citizens in the province of Quebec, so that the question of French-Canadian citizens in the other provinces, which is the real basic question of Canadian nationhood, does not directly arise. We have little doubt that Mr. Minville not only approves but strongly desires the formation of French-Canadian citizens in any part of Canada (which does not of course mean that in the other provinces they can be kept ignorant of the English language), but he does not proclaim that faith in so many words.

Mr. Minville, who is among the more reasonable of the French-Canadian nationalists, realizes very fully how much harm has been done to his cause by those who base their nationalism not on reason but on sentiment, and who have no clear idea of what they are being nationalist about. "Sentiment may be a force, but it cannot by itself be a force of order, of progress. It reacts, it resists, it does not construct. In moments of crisis it exalts itself, expresses itself with vigor and even violence—and its excesses are then seized upon by those who wish to denounce what they call our extravagant nationalism. In moments of calm it slumbers, or gives a wrong direction to our collective life . . . The national life is something quite different from a disorderly series of reactions, resistances, defensive movements. It is a state of order, and therefore a product of intelligence and will. To national sentiment must be added discipline, the final achievement of reason." These are most just and timely observations.

Mr. Minville sees French-Canadian nationalism chiefly as devotion to the French-Canadian culture, which he rightly sees as fundamentally different from the English-language culture of North America of which Anglo-Canadian culture forms a regional part. He can, we think, be fairly charged with too closely identifying the culture of French Canada with that of France, and giving little or no hint of the highly "colonial" relationship in which the first-named stands to the second. To outsiders it seems that the culture of French Canada detached itself from that of France in 1760 and has therefore failed to share in the developments which the latter has undergone for nearly two centuries. This would have been all right if the culture of French Canada had been solid enough and spacious enough to carry on its own development at reasonable speed, but circumstances (over which the French-Canadians doubtless had no control) made its development extremely one sided, in fact almost wholly clerical.

Mr. Minville contrasts the happy state of the Frenchman of France, who does not have to make any conscious "defence" of his culture, with that of the French of Canada who, "far from being carried along by our surroundings have to be constantly struggling against them". That is true, but it is only part of the story. The Frenchman of France is "living his culture" and therefore does not have to "learn" it, (to use the phraseology which Mr. Minville borrows from Professor Gilson), precisely because it is a live culture, with immense powers of growth and adaptation to changing times and needs. The French-Canadian is failing to "live his culture" and therefore needing to have it rationalized and taught to him, precisely in the degree in which he is failing to keep it a live, growing and adaptable twentieth-century culture. In his desperate and quite comprehensible anxiety to keep it from being modified by North Americanism, he is preventing it from being modified by the culture of France as affected by the French Revolution. He is keeping it in a mummy-case and there is some danger of it becoming a mummy.

Powers of Assimilation

That the French-Canadian culture must be a Catholic culture goes without saying. But the culture of France today is fundamentally a Catholic culture. Mr. Minville, who at times speaks of the French- Canadian as the "heir" of the culture of France, at other times speaks of the immense powers of assimilation and rejection which the French culture possesses, and the way in which it has at different periods since 1890 "coquetted" with the cultures of Britain and of Germany, always enriching itself with what it needed and refusing that which did not suit it. But that is the essential quality of a living culture, and French Canada has refused to accept or even consider any of these developments, prefering to wrap in a napkin the talent of French culture which it inherited in 1760 rather than run the risk of losing it.

It is not necessary for a Catholic culture in North America to ignore everything that has happened in the French theatre since Racine, in French poetry since the birth of Victor Hugo, in the French novel since Rousseau; and in actual fact of course the French-Canadian culture does not wholly ignore these things because they cannot be ignored by any community which can read French, but it looks askance at them and wishes they had not happened—as it does for that matter at Rabelais and Brantome, who cannot be blamed on the French Revolution. How many Quebec literary men would dare to include in their preface, as Louvigny de Montigny has just done in his "Au Pays de Quebec", a tribute (addressed to his grandson at that!) to Voltaire, Balzac, Flaubert, de Maupassant, Anatole France and Pierre Louys?

Another eminent French-Canadian educationist, who has also been discussing the education proper for forming French-Canadians, Professor Georges Simard, charges his fellow-countrymen with an even narrower limitation, for he says in a 1945 volume whose title may be translated "For Education in a Sovereign Canada" that "we (the French-Canadians) have tended too much to think that to preserve our language is all that is needed to make good French-Canadians. And that is not correct. For patriotism to produce its full fruit we need a ferment more complex, more dynamic, and more enduring." The key-word, we suggest, is "dynamic". French-Canadianism is unquestionably a matter of culture, and it will be strong and vital and operative in proportion as the culture itself is alive and capable of taking nourishment where it finds it. The camel is said to live on its hump in an emergency, but a culture must not live on its own fat too long.

For a little further light on this subject we recommend the chapter on the early visits to Montreal of Sarah Bernhardt in a volume by Léopold Houlé, just published by the Fides Press and entitled "L'Histoire du Théâtre au Canada". (Canada here means the province of Quebec and the theatre means the French theatre.) There was an indescribable uproar because the divine Sarah chose to perform "Adrienne Lecouvreur" by Scribe, "Froufrou" by Meilhac and Halvey, and "Hernani" by Hugo!

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THE WORLD TODAY

Big Power Restraint Gives China Chance To Lead The Orient

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE is an exceptionally big budget of international topics this week. The terms of the Chinese-Soviet accommodation have been announced, and made a generally favorable impression. The Yenan Communist leader, Mao, has decided to go to Chungking for discussions with Chiang Kai-shek. The brief, but never angry, British-Chinese debate over Hong-Kong has been closed amicably.

General de Gaulle has been in Washington conferring, no doubt on the Indo-Chinese question among others. Potential rivalry in Korea has been eased by a joint Russo-American occupation. Very welcome restraint is therefore being shown all along the line, in tackling the many problems of the Far East, thrust so suddenly onto the green baize table of diplomacy.

Filling The Vacuum

As Joseph C. Harsch sums it up in the *Monitor*, the Big Three, by tacit agreement, are giving China a chance to fill out the main part of the vast power vacuum left in the Far East by the overnight collapse of the Japanese Empire. "Russia holds back. Britain asks only Hong Kong. The United States stops in the Pacific Islands. The attitude of each one expresses a willingness, reluctant or hopeful, to let China assume the strong central position in Asia. . ."

"China has the chance it always has wanted to find itself as a true nation. If it does, it will become the central stabilizing core of the Asiatic settlement around which the other nations will find their place probably much more harmoniously than if China failed."

If that is indeed a true interpretation of Big Three policy in the Far East, it is a hopeful beginning. The Russians were physically in a position to annex the whole of Manchuria, which must be a very attractive policy to them, for the solidity and added industrial strength which it would give to their whole Pacific position. The British and Americans could have kept their treaty ports along the China coast and their extraterritorial rights; and the British could have added Indo-China to their possessions while the Americans might have taken over Formosa, and perhaps Shanghai.

Thirty or forty years ago this might very well have been the outcome of such a war. One has to contrast with that what is actually taking place. The difference may be partly accounted for by China's advance towards national consciousness, if not unity. But there is also an evident change in outlook among the other powers.

Britain and the United States have voluntarily yielded their extraterritorial rights throughout the Chinese mainland. Hong Kong is a rather special case. This great port was built out of a rocky, barren little island solely by British initiative and capital, during the period of a century. It has become part of the world-wide network of British naval bases and commercial outlets. If British world-wide power meant so much in saving the world just five years ago, there doesn't seem to be a tenable argument in weakening it today.

Doubtless arrangements will be made with the Chinese to play a larger share in the civil administration of Hong Kong, just as the Filipinos will take a larger part in the government of the Philippines, and the Indonesians in the government of the Netherlands Indies. It must be plain to all but the blind and the blimps that only through such a development can the former imperialist powers resume their position and influence in the Far East.

But it is quite unjustifiable for American papers to say that the British should give up Hong Kong, when they have declared their own intention of building a great new naval base in the Philippines. The whole question is not, will the Big Three stay in the Far East, but how will they conduct themselves there, towards the Asiatic peoples and towards each other. They appear to be making a good start in this readjustment.

Soviet Demands Moderate

If the Soviet-Chinese Treaty is carried out to the letter (which will depend to a considerable extent on whether China can establish internal unity, and whether Chiang institutes reforms which will rob the Communist program of its appeal) then it appears to present very moderate claims for the Soviet Union. Mainly, the free use of the Manchurian railways, while restoring Chinese political sovereignty in the near future; the use of the Yellow Sea naval base of Port Arthur, and of a free port in the fine harbor of Dairen; and insistence on the "independence" of Outer Mongolia.

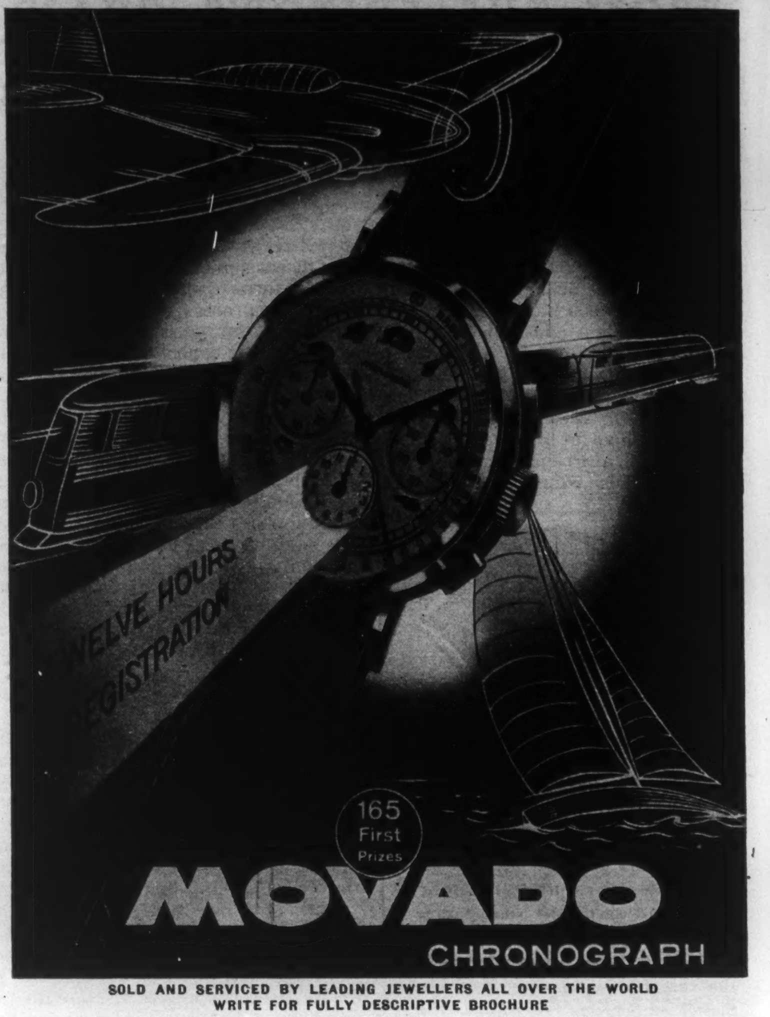
The latter will, in actual fact, mean Soviet domination of Outer Mongolia. But this has proven its strategic value to the Soviets in checking the Japanese when they held Manchuria, and as an offensive base in the campaign to throw them out of Manchuria. The naval base, the railways, and Outer Mongolia: these would seem to represent the minimum security provision for the Soviet Union, and a concession by China which would be well repaid by the promised cessation of Soviet support for the Chinese Communists.

Of course, if the deal is not sincerely kept, that would be another thing. It seems a little soon to say that Mao, abandoned by the Soviet, has to go to Chungking to make his peace, and that the Yenan Communists will now give up their vigorous drive to dominate the whole rich area of China north of the Yangtse and meekly hand over the civil administration of their territories to the Central Government.

The Bulgarian Case

Before they did this there would be hard bargaining over the positions they were to secure in that government, and the local administrators which they would retain power to name. This may, for them, represent only another "deviation" of which there have already been many in their policy, though they themselves insist that their goal remains proletarian revolution. Such a revolutionary movement is not readily checked by a few signatures on a paper. The only way it can really be reconciled is by far-reaching reforms by the Central Government which will satisfy the people and steal the thunder of the Communists. That goes in a measure for all of the established governments of today.

Smoother relations may be secured between the Big Three in Europe, too, by the "diplomatic counter-offensive" of the Anglo-American democracies, which has achieved a rather surprising initial success. This may seem to some a contrary interpretation. Won't the Soviets instead be affronted? My view is that really confident cooperation could never be established between the Big Three in Europe so long as the British and Americans felt that Russia had taken advantage of the common victory to fasten her control over the whole eastern half of the



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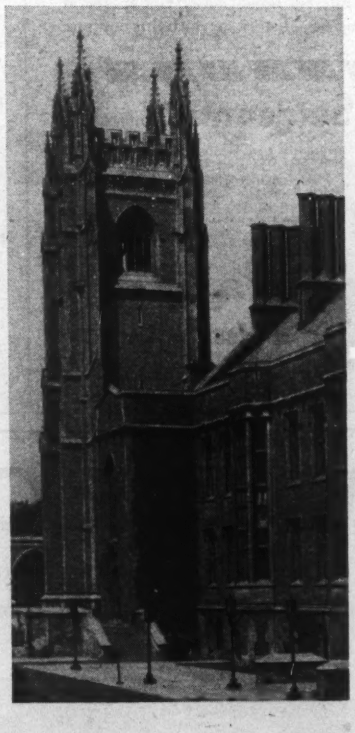

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continent, and set up there, as Bevin said, "another totalitarianism in place of the one we have destroyed."

Our armies, after all, had complete control of the western half of Europe, but we did not set up puppet governments in all these countries, operating on our orders. Only in Greece could the finger be pointed at our conduct; everywhere else the people have been really "liberated" and allowed to choose their own government as we promised in the Atlantic Charter. Even in Greece the E.A.M. started with one-third of the cabinet seats, but wanted to grab the whole show.

Now we have invited the Russians to send representatives to witness that the elections in Greece are conducted fairly. Mr. Eden first launched this proposal, at his press conference in San Francisco; and he added "we should very much like to have our representatives at the elections elsewhere."

The Soviets did not agree to this, and have refused to send observers to Greece. So the next step was the formal Anglo-American warning to Bulgaria that her election arrangements, which provided for only a single ticket, the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front, were not free and democratic, and we could not recognize any government set up as a result of them.

Emboldened by this support, four non-Communist ministers resigned from the Bulgarian Government. And King Michael of Rumania had the temerity to ask for the aid of the United States in forming a more representative government as Secretary Byrnes has announced. Then, suddenly, the Bulgarian Government called off its election, while Moscow sent down the former head of the Comintern, George Dimitroff, famous for his defiance of Goering in the Reichstag Fire Trial, to size up the local situation.

It seems certain that Britain and America will follow up this beginning, in the Council of Big Five Foreign Ministers which is due to meet very soon in London.

In Argentine, Too

The United States has launched another diplomatic offensive, on a far distant front—if any part of the world can be considered really distant from Washington in this fast-shrinking world. This one is against the tyrannical regime in the Argentine, and since this question has aroused so much reproach and suspicion of appeasement in Leftist circles throughout the world since the admission of Argentina at San Francisco, this new development is another which should increase confidence among the United Nations.

It is now clear that American policy on admitting the Argentine to the United Nations was not appeasement—at least, not appeasement of the Argentine; it may have been of the other Latin American nations who wanted her weight added to their bloc. It was a shrewd policy.

At the Pan-American Conference in Mexico City it was arranged that Argentina's admission would be supported if only she fulfilled certain conditions. Of these she promptly fulfilled the one requiring a declaration of war against Germany. She may have thought that she could slide out of the others. But now Washington is holding her to them. Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller, speaking in Boston last weekend, went over point by point the pledges which Argentina had left unfulfilled.

A week earlier the American ambassador, Braden, had spoken right out in Buenos Aires about the evils of dictatorship, while even as Argentina's delegate was taking his seat at San Francisco the New York *Times* correspondent had courageously smuggled out a dispatch describing conditions as worse than any he had known during years in Fascist Italy, with armed troops patrolling the streets of Buenos Aires and prominent people disappearing at night. The Argentine militarists blustered over this, but finally did nothing to Cortesi, though when V-J Day came around, they again had their troops in the streets, shooting down a number of the celebrants.

Superman and Freedom

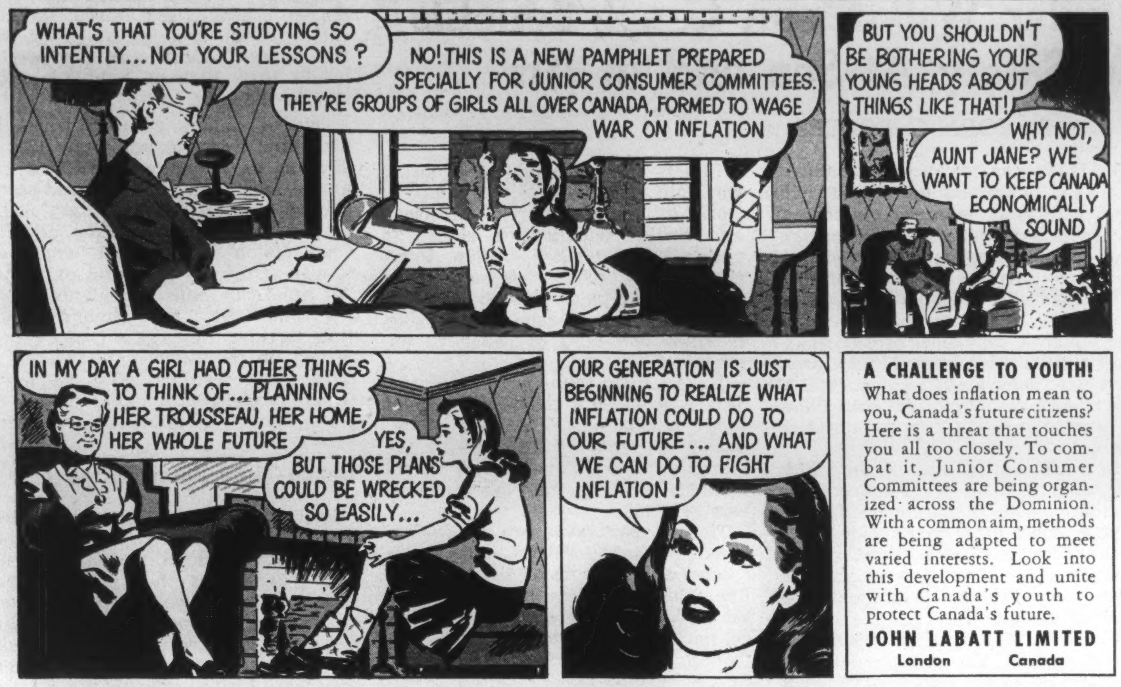
Now Rockefeller has made a detailed indictment. Two suppressed pro-Nazi German newspapers and two Japanese newspapers have been allowed to resume publication in Spanish. The funds of more than 90 firms with Axis connections are still unblocked. Of 15 Japanese and 223 other persons named by the American Government some time ago as suspects of espionage (mainly directed against Allied shipping) only 70 German agents have been arrested. Little progress has been made in ferreting out Axis fugitives or their concealed funds. Japanese schools continue to operate.

Finally comes the same demand for free elections in the Argentine, which has been made in the case of the Eastern European states. It is true that mere insistence on free elections does not automatically insure that working democracies will be set up everywhere. But it is an effort to do something positive to assert our philosophy against the tendency of the area of freedom in the world to shrink, which has been the most alarming outcome of this war, which our people believed was being fought for the principle of freedom.

We may be surprised to find how many proponents of freedom, all across the world, will take courage from this long-missing support. If this democratic counter-offensive is the first use of the new power of the atomic bomb, then many dire predictions may be confounded. Superman, holding the secret power of the universe in his hand, insists only on the maximum human freedom. One has to think how different it might have been had Freedom's enemies discovered it first.

When Gibraltar was first fortified to guard the approaches to the Mediterranean, airplanes were unknown. Today, however, it is equipped with a modern airfield floodlit at night by powerful searchlights from crevices and galleries in The Rock. In the future, this field will serve as one of the stations along British air routes. Photo shows a Dokota of the British Overseas Airways Corporation standing waiting for a night take-off, silhouetted against the searchlights.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ? By Ti-Jos No. 83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BUT YOU SHOULDN'T BE BOTHERING YOUR YOUNG HEADS ABOUT THINGS LIKE THAT!
WHY NOT, AUNT JANE? WE WANT TO KEEP CANADA ECONOMICALLY SOUND
IN MY DAY A GIRL HAD OTHER THINGS TO THINK OF... PLANNING HER TROUSSEAU, HER HOME, HER WHOLE FUTURE
YES, BUT THOSE PLANS COULD BE WRECKED SO EASILY...
OUR GENERATION IS JUST BEGINNING TO REALIZE WHAT INFLATION COULD DO TO OUR FUTURE... AND WHAT WE CAN DO TO FIGHT INFLATION !

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Radar Will Mean Great Benefits In Safety At Sea and In Air

By JOHN G. ROGERS

RADAR—the great secret weapon that helped so mightily to win the war—will have an important peace-time application as a navigation aid, bringing unprecedented safety to all travel by plane or ship.

Just as the magic seeing eye of radar spotted U-boats miles away on dark nights, just as it aimed American and British bombs through overcast with lethal accuracy, so will it warn post-war plane and ship pilots of hazards that lurk in the night or fog.

The disaster of July 28 in which an Army B-25 hit the Empire State Building, with fourteen deaths resulting, could have been avoided with radar. Marine disasters such as the tragedy of the Titanic, in which 1,517 lives were lost in 1912, could be avoided by radar.

The Empire State Building struck by the bomber, the iceberg struck by the Titanic—both would have been betrayed clearly and well in advance by the radar screen, and a simple swerving would have prevented the costly tragedies.

In the war, radar warned of approaching bombers, detected U-boats, led night fighters to the enemy, led bombers unerringly to their targets, aimed naval guns at distant unseen enemy warships, aimed anti-aircraft barrels at cloud-hidden bombers, and landed lost planes in the dark or fog. And radar did all this and more under conditions in which human eyes could not see.

Works On Echo Principle

Radar sets vary in size from thirty-pound boxes for fighter planes to great sprawling ground installations, but they all work on the same principle, which is analogous to the hearing of an echo.

Seamen in foggy fjords used to judge distance to a dangerous, unseen cliff by shouting and then listening for the length of time it took for the return of an echo. Radar does about the same thing except that no guesswork is involved.

High frequency radio waves take the place of the seaman's voice. A radio receiver takes the place of the seaman's ear. Any outgoing wave that hits a solid object bounces right back to its source—the radar set which transmitted it.

Since the waves travel at the known speed of light, 186,000 miles a second, the length of time required for the return determines the distance to the object struck. Also, the direction from which the returning waves came can be measured exactly to establish the compass bearing of the object that was struck.

Radar—the perfection of it during war-time was the result of years of work by many different American and British scientists—is simple to understand in basic operation. Practically every radar set is made up of the following parts, though the physical form of the parts may vary widely from one kind of radar to another:

1. A radio-frequency oscillator. This is a vacuum tube, or group of tubes, oscillating at a desired frequency to send out into the air the searching radio waves which travel through any fog, darkness, clouds, rain or smoke.

The waves travel at the known speed of light, 186,000 miles in a second, and they travel in a straight line which restricts their range to the horizon. However, from the highest part of a ship the horizon is over twenty miles and from a plane it can be several hundred miles.

2. A modulator. This is a device that turns the oscillator on and off, causing it to send out the waves in short bursts. The waves must be sent in distinct bursts to enable the receiver to handle those which return.

The same principle applies to the seaman shouting at a cliff in a fog. If he gave a long, uninterrupted yell, he wouldn't be able to make out the return of his own echo.

In radar, each burst of energy sent out is about one-millionth of a second long. The pause between bursts is perhaps a few one-thousands of a second in length.

3. An antenna. The antenna is the point from which the waves take off. It must be directional, forcing the wave energy into a desired beam, and not diffused all over the place. The beam must be adjustable to cover only a fixed area, or it may cover the entire horizon through an antenna which revolves in a full circle.

4. A receiver. This is the radio set which picks up the returning waves.

5. An indicator. This is the device that takes the information gathered by the radio waves, and presents them to a human operator in such a way that they make sense and utility. The indicator takes the radio waves and transforms their energy into light patterns on a radar screen.

Screen Charts Distance

Most indicators consist of one or more cathode-ray tubes similar to the ones used to form the screen on a television set. On the face of the radar screen there appears a visible electronic beam. Returning radar waves cause the beam to deflect and it is the pattern of deflection that tells the story to the radar operator.

In a common radar screen the electronic beam may be a straight line, four or five inches long. The line is marked off in miles as a ruler is marked in inches. Suddenly a V-shaped break will appear in the line.

The Americans call the break a "pip". The British call it a "blip". Pip or blip, it tells the human operator that a solid object has been detected out in the fog or the night. The position of the pip on the line marked out in miles tells the distance of the object.

Other radar screens working in harmony with the first one will determine where the object is, and its elevation.

Another common type of radar screen is circular, and the electronic beam sweeps the circle from its centre just as a second hand sweeps the face of a watch. The antenna for this type is the revolving antenna, and the screen shows the radar operator an accurate physical map of a circular area round him.

Used on a ship, this radar screen can be adjusted to cover a circle of from one to twenty miles in radius. From a plane, this radar screen will show a circle of earth surface, with radii of from four to more than a hundred miles.

On the physical map, water appears dark, land appears light, and buildings, bridges, airdromes, etc., appear bright. Used at sea, the circular screen type of radar shows the water in dark and presents a bright little blob of light for each ship in the area.

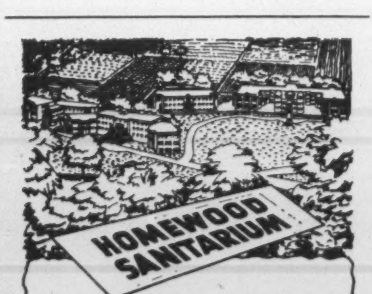
One of radar's greatest tricks in war time was the automatic identification of friend or foe. For example, each American ship and plane carried a small supplementary radio transmitter that would automatically send out a code signal whenever it was struck by any kind of radar. All American ships and planes knew the code, which was changed from time to time. Suppose a B-29's radar picked up the battleship Iowa on a dark night. Automatically, the Iowa would send back a signal in a special code that designated it as friend.

Peace-Time Possibilities

Such an automatic signaling device has good possibilities for peace-time navigation in air or water. Particularly dangerous hazards — reefs, rocks, mountain peaks on regularly traveled air routes—could be equipped with transmitters sending out strong warning signals whenever they were hit by radar waves.

However, the warning signals would be only an added precaution. Even without them, radar would detect the presence of the hazards, and navigators equipped with charts and maps would be able to compare radar with map and determine the nature of the hazard.

In this connection, the British have discovered that radar is so accurate as a navigation aid that whenever radar findings conflict with maps the maps are bound to be wrong.



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HAWKER SIDDELEY AIRCRAFT

The Nation's Debt to "Hurricanes"

IMPORTANCE OF UP-TO-DATE EXPORTS

Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's Views on Future Activities

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the Hawker Siddeley Aircraft Company, Limited, was held on July 12th, in London, England.

Mr. Thomas O. M. Sopwith, C.B.E., F.R.Ae.S. (chairman of the company), who presided, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, we meet to-day as I forecast at our meeting last year with the knowledge of overwhelming victory in Europe, and confident that the Far Eastern conflict, hard fighting though that may be yet, will end in precisely the same manner. I know I voice your feelings when I express our heartfelt thanks to those magnificent warriors of the Armed Forces and the civilian population of this country. Their dogged, determined and combined efforts in face of grave menace and serious difficulties have given the nation complete triumph.

We all regret that Mr. Philip Hill was not spared to see this day. He was one of our earlier colleagues, and we owe a tribute to his wise judgment and foresight

CONTRIBUTION TO ALLIED EFFORT

Now, ladies and gentlemen, first I would like to tell you something of the contribution made by your operating companies to the Allied effort. You have all received a copy of the illustrated publication—a souvenir of our first postwar meeting—which shows both productive and other relevant information. You will find the contents of great interest. I shall not go into detail, but I should like to quote some of the figures which emphasise the growth and standing of the organisation. The production figures in aircraft alone show that some 40,000—all first-line types—were produced during the war period. That does not include the aircraft built by sub-contractors and sister and daughter firms; that is the operating companies only. The turnover exceeded £500 millions; the peak total of employees reached 100,000; factory capacity increased eight times; all indicating the magnitude of the task so successfully carried out. If I may, I will let you into some of those "secrets which are no longer secrets."

At the outbreak of war the R.A.F. first-line fighter force consisted of 500 Hurricane aircraft and 300 Spitfires. Within less than twelve months and by unprecedented effort the Hurricane contribution alone in the critical time of the Battle of Britain enabled the R.A.F. to put 32 squadrons into the air, 65 per cent. of the total force participating and responsible for three-fifths of the total losses inflicted on the Luftwaffe.

I feel that in some quarters Hurricanes have not been credited with their fair share in this battle, which was the turning point of the war. I must, in justice to those gallant R.A.F. pilots who flew Hurricanes in that epic conflict, emphasise that the victory was attained entirely by team work—a team in which the Hurricane predominated to the extent of 12 squadrons and destroyed 1,296 out of the total of 2,125 enemy aircraft definitely established as lost in air combat. Hurricanes actually accounted for more of the enemy than did all other fighters and anti-aircraft batteries combined. (Applause.)

VALUE OF DISPERSAL FACTORIES

During the period 1940-41 the aircraft industry were faced with the almost insurmountable task of increasing output and maintaining technical supremacy under conditions of bombing and subsequent dispersal which have never been fully appreciated. The attacks on Coventry should have, in theory, and on the amount of damage caused, resulted in the loss of six months' output of Cheetah engines and A12 tank gear boxes so urgently needed for the Libyan campaign. The existence of dispersal factories ranging from the North of England to South Wales, and the efforts of the maintenance and installation staffs in removing and reinstating plant and machinery, the devotion to duty of executive and workpeople, however, reduced the loss to just over one month's output. And a similar story could be told of each of the operating companies.

The A. V. Roe organisation laid out and supervised shadow factories—some of the largest in the country and including a semi-underground site—in record time, and within twelve months from cutting the first sod production was commencing.

They converted the twin-engined Manchester bomber into the four-engined Lancaster with a different type of power unit in the remarkable time of seven months—one of the greatest technical achievements of the war.

They supervised the construction of the Lancaster—most formidable bomber of all—at no less than five sister firms in this country, and at factories in Australia and Canada.

HURRICANES, TYPHOONS AND TEMPESTS

The Hawker Company supervised the manufacture of the Hurricane in this country and in Canada. Their peak production in England was 75 aircraft per week and I cannot praise too highly the technical merit of this machine and its successor types, the Typhoon and Tempest. All the development work which enabled these fighters to be used for a variety of purposes, i.e., bombing, rocket-firing, tank-destroying, ship-fighting and merchant convoying, was carried out concurrently with the productive effort. Probably the most effective was the conversion to the rocket attack system which so penalised enemy communications and was particularly effective with the Typhoon in the critical battle for the Falaise Gap. The Tempest destroyed a total of 750 V.1 weapons mostly over and around our shores.

The first and only jet-propelled operational aircraft used by the United Nations was a Gloster product—the Meteor. The development of this type of aircraft marks a new era in the science of aeronautics, and the experience gained and lessons learned will be turned to advantage during the transition period and in the post-war programme.

BLIND FLYING AND BEAM APPROACH

The normal work of air service training was suspended at the outbreak of war and the whole of their instructing personnel recalled to the Colours. Their workshop facilities were diverted to the repair of the Spitfire aircraft in particular, and when lease-lend operated, to the conversion of American-type aircraft to British standards. Following the development of the Empire training scheme, they were in addition called upon to supply key personnel and supervise specialised training establishments in this country. They were the first school to develop training in blind flying and beam approach methods, and during the war period no fewer than 40,000 officers and other ranks completed courses under their control.

Concurrently with the production of new aircraft, a considerable portion of the output of each of the operating companies was devoted to the supply of spare parts and components, equivalent in some cases to 15 per cent. of the total output. It was this balance between the output of new aircraft and the supply of spares which enabled repairs to be executed immediately and maintained the numerical strength.

PERSONNEL EXCEEDS 100,000

The peak total personnel employed throughout the group was just over 100,000, 50 per cent. represented by female labour. Considerable additional responsibility was in consequence thrown upon the managerial staff. The bulk of this labour was new to the aircraft industry; training schools had to be established, together with personnel and welfare control. The heavy dispersal, no less than 300 centres, entailed a further load upon the executive. The supervision of well over 1,000 sub-contractors called for a diversion of technical effort. All these additional demands were willingly and successfully met without any sacrifice of quality and the result is something of which I think we can all be proud; the supply of approximately 30 per cent. of all the aircraft manufactured in this country for the Royal Air Force.

This is not the whole story. Certain key personnel were loaned to the Ministry of Aircraft Production and other Government departments for various duties, and your board undertook the responsibility of affording assistance to other firms in the aircraft industry in the way of reorganisation of productive layouts and for which assistance the Minister of Aircraft Production recorded his thanks and appreciation.

DIVIDEND AGAIN 32½ p.c.

Your board is glad on this occasion to augment the accounts by a consolidated balance-sheet, which you will recall was not permissible during the war years.

The form of profit and loss account has been revised to conform with up-to-date practice and to reflect the net earnings of the group as a complete entity.

We have again provided for the redemption of the 5 per Cent. Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares in accordance with the terms of their issue. Up to 31st July, 1944, the sum provided for the redemption of these shares amounted to £1,220,907.

Adequate provisions have been made in the accounts of the operating companies for their excess profits tax and other taxation liabilities; for their appropriate proportions of war damage contributions and for deferred repairs. Available profits totalling £245,511 have been retained in the subsidiary company and the operating companies. Interim dividends of 15 per cent., less tax, and 17½ per cent., less tax, have already been paid, making a total for the year of 32½ per cent., less tax, the same as last year.

It is not proposed to pay any further dividend for the year, and the amount to be carried forward is thus £320,765.

DISTRIBUTION OF TURNOVER

Shareholders will be interested to see the manner in which the turnover is distributed and the illustration in the descriptive notes is illuminating. It will be seen that of each £ of turnover 12s. is expended on materials, 5s. on wages, and 1s. 8d on overheads and establishment charges; taxation accounts for 1s. 1d. and the amount which finally gets to the shareholders is represented by a 1½d. stamp. This can only be considered a very moderate return, and in view of the vast turnover it is a good indication of the co-operation existing between the industry and the Government departments.

I must, however, emphasise that we shall obviously have to prepare for difficult times ahead, and to what extent these will be reflected in your company's earning capacity, it is impossible to say to-day.

THE FUTURE

I know, ladies and gentlemen, that you would like to hear something of our views for the future. It is not our intention at the moment to enter new markets or seek to exploit other industries. Your interests are largely but not exclusively aeronautical. They embrace a more general engineering field and it is our confident hope that there will be sufficient scope within our recognised orbit not only to maintain but to increase the reputation already established. The post-war Armstrong Siddeley car is one of the few models which can really be described as new. It is a product which I personally have tested and I am confident that it will rank as one of the best British types. We hope, Government Departments permitting, to be in line production by the end of the year.

For the moment the demands for aircraft for both military and commercial purposes are reasonable, and the operating companies concerned are each in the picture with one or other type. It is obvious that the Royal Air Force must not be permitted to sink as it did after the last war. No Government could possibly support such suggestions. We may anticipate a much reduced, but more consistent. demand for aircraft of all types, coupled with an intensive programme of research and development work. I claim for Great Britain the initiation and development of most of the basic factors which have gone into the make-up of the modern aeroplane and engine, including the turbine unit. I claim also that Great Britain produced the finest fighter and bomber types of the war. It is our duty to see that the lead we have secured for this country is maintained and we shall use every endeavour to provide our share.

In this connection we are now hard at work producing the Avro "Tudor I," the first of which is now flying successfully, and the Avro "Tudor II," which will be flying in the very near future. Substantial orders have been received for both these types, and they will be followed by other and still larger machines for the civil market.

EXPORT UNCERTAINTIES

Pre-war, this group had a considerable export business. We have already contacted likely markets, and we shall expedite our efforts to re-open negotiations throughout the world. At the present moment there is considerable uncertainty as to the official policy on the disposal of redundant aircraft and surplus materials. Your board have always favoured a policy of ruthlessly scrapping all surplus airframes and engines. They have served their purpose—they have been paid for—and should be reduced to produce rather than be retained or disposed of to the detriment of employment and the consequent retardation of research and development work. (Hear, hear.)

Exports are vital and we must be able to offer the most efficient and advanced products upon competitive terms and conditions.

We shall never be able to do so under the threat of redundant types at low prices, neither shall we be in a position to bring full advantage to the country and the Exchequer while the present regulations of controls, permits and secrecy exercise a partial stranglehold.

SUCCESS OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

It was private enterprise which laid the foundations of the aircraft industry; it was private enterprise which provided the technical and productive organisation capable of dealing so successfully with an industrial expansion of unprecedented magnitude. It has been shackled, necessarily so, with control during the war period. The time is ripe for some relaxation, some basis of working together for the future which, while safeguarding the national interest, does not act as a retarding influence on the natural development of the individual firm.

During the year we have invited Sir Roy Dobson and Mr. Hugh Burroughes to join the board. They are old friends and colleagues, and their advice and assistance will be of the utmost value.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your attendance and patience. Whatever the future holds, you may be assured that your board will continue to exercise their efforts on your behalf as in the past.

Lastly, may I once again reiterate our thanks to all those members of the operating companies, both men and women, who did such a grand job of work and made so great a contribution to the equipment of the Armed Forces. (Applause.)

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

On the Riviera Luxury And Chaos Prevail

By ALAN MOOREHEAD

Conditions in the South of France are chaotic at the moment. Everyone is squabbling about gasoline; as soon as the Americans give the French a supply, half of it immediately disappears into the black market, and from here it sells at a scandalous price. The men who really fought in the Maquis are bitter, because now everyone claims to have done so, and the right ones get no credit.

Luxury hotels all along the coast have been reserved for soldiers, and mines under the sands are being removed with German help. Monte Carlo is desperately trying to recapture its lost glamor, and here every imaginable luxury is obtainable at a price.

DIARY of a week in one man's life:

Monday at Sete. I never heard of this place before, and I don't much care if I never see it again. For seven hours I have been sitting on a hard chair in front of the French clerk who controls the gasoline dump here.

He says no, he won't give me any gasoline—not even a litre—because my papers are not in order. I tell him I am having dinner with the commanding general in Marseilles.

He is unimpressed. We try ringing up headquarters but the French telephone system is hopeless.

It is hot. Everyone is irritated. Everyone quarrels about gasoline. The Americans say: "It is our gasoline, anyway, and when we do give you a quota you let half of it vanish into the black market."

The French say, "Whose country is this, anyway? And why are so many American colonels and their friends joy-riding about in their cars and airplanes?"

Feeling fed up, I drive the car to the nearest garage and the black marketeer fills my tank at $9 a gallon. It is illegal, it's improvident, and it's probably immoral, but it's the only way of getting to Marseilles.

Tuesday in Marseilles. We picked up three young French officers at Aix-en-Provence last night, men of the very best type but with this same omnipresent bitterness.

The doctor, who has been fighting in the hills for years, says, "Not ten per cent of the people were Maquis during the occupation. Now everybody turns out to have been in the Maquis, and the people who really did fight are being pushed out as quickly as possible.

"The collaborationists are running the country."

The second coins a phrase: "We are a dictatorship without a dictator."

The youngest one, a boy who fought in the desert with Le Clerc, says quite calmly and directly, "I'm not going to try any more. I'm sailing for Madagascar tomorrow. I never want to live in France again." (Madagascar has been under Free French administration since the British landing in 1942).

Wednesday in Aiguebelle. What a relief. Nothing here except the vineyard running down to the beach, the violent sun showing clear through to the bed of the sea, and out in the distance the island of Port Cros. There are only three or four families in the tiny hotel and, for once, no soldiers anywhere.

The soldiers are the new aristocracy of the Riviera. The Americans and French and a few British have gone along the whole coast requisitioning every luxury hotel. The soldiers have the cars and the gasoline, the steaks and the cigarettes, and all this for next to nothing.

I have been in some hotel suites overlooking the sea where life seems to go by in a procession of flowers and iced melons and champagne, and officers keep dropping in by air from Italy and Switzerland and Germany.

One is offered "any liqueur you want." And yet, ironically, all the time Americans envy the British for being able to spend their leave in their own homes.

The French complain bitterly. They forget that the overwhelming majority of American G.I.s here are living in pretty grim camps.

The Americans reply: "But the French are so hopelessly inefficient, their black market so corrupt."

Thursday in Cannes. It's just a year since the Allies landed on this millionaire's coast, and still the rusting barbed wire runs along the beaches, the German block-houses (painted to resemble cafés and bathing sheds) still stand among the smashed and unmended villas.

Broken tanks lie about, the roads are bad, and the mines are still lying under the sand for many miles. The Germans are helping pull up their own mines but it is a slow business.

Some 200 have been killed and over a thousand injured already.

For the rest, the lovely forests and coves are just the same, and the sun as bright.

Driving along I noticed that here and there French women are reducing their already microscopic bathing suits. Some lie on the beach and swim stripped to the waist. Children swim naked.

Friday in Nice. This is reserved for enlisted men. Officers are not supposed to come in. G.I.s can pursue every holiday pleasure from archery upwards. But they cannot swim unless they drive miles.

American doctors have declared the water here and at Cannes unsanitary. So the French swim and the G.I.s look on. They were allowed to paddle, provided they have no sores on their legs.

Saturday in Monte Carlo. Desperately, pathetically and even a little successfully, Monte Carlo is trying to be the same.

There's a cabbage patch in front of the Casino, just about the spot where the suicides are supposed to take off.

Inside the Casino the same extraordinary deadpan faces round the tables, but mostly women now—aged, rouged, fretful and many of them scribbling numbers on little blocks of ruled paper in the old desperate hunt for the formula that won't go wrong.

The gardens are in brilliant flower. At a price you can buy every luxury thing in the world. Professor Voronoff, the gland specialist, drives around in a Rolls-Royce. There is even hot water in the hotel.

Currently American and British soldiers are banned from Monte Carlo. I don't know why. Some row between the authorities, I suppose.

Not knowing this, I got arrested by two American police when I arrived last night. Useless to explain that I am a civilian. American word is law along the coast, and unless you travel with a sheaf of papers and permits six inches thick you will not get very far.

They were polite but firm. Solemnly we drove back to headquarters in Nice to straighten things out. More papers and finally I'm allowed to enter Monte Carlo.

Yes, Joe, Never Upset The Willing Horse

By W. P. TUTTLE

We have met Joe, the garage-man, and Professor James A. Flanagan before. Today they discuss the "Good Life" and the people who think mighty hard about their income as it comes in but who are not nearly so clever about spending it. Poor Joe is a bit mixed-up about socialism and the fact that (according to Prof. Flanagan) it has as many faults as capitalism, and also that you've got to be careful or it'll turn into Fascism before you know it. But Joe's Nancy has been reading to him and the Professor seems quite pleased with his progress.

SHUCKS! I says to the feller, no one can't put that car back into shape again. Its back is busted, its doors won't open if they're shut, and vice is worsa, an' your rear fender is huggin' the front one like a dancin' soldier with a perfume gal. What's that you've got painted on what's left of the hood?—The Good Life?—Maybe that's what's the matter with the car—had its eye on the sky, an' not on the road. He tells me that he's part of a show on the road called "The Good Life" an' was goin' on to essplain further, when just then, Professor James A. Flanagan pulls up to the garage on his way home from th' University to get gas. The feller fades away to think out how he's gonna get the price for fixin' up his car.

The Professor catches the sign on the busted car, an' his moustache wriggles suthin' awful. The Good Life, eh Joe?, the price of it come pretty high with that feller, he says. I was feelin' pretty low myself just then an' I answers him that I guess everything is pretty high-price nowadays. You're right, Joe, says he, an' I suppose we shouldn't kick at the Good Life price. But the trouble is we think more of the money it costs than of the good it can do. People always think more about the income they get than the outgo they spend.

They're very jealous about gettin' their full income, but their judgment is pretty poor sometimes as to what they buy with it. Some fellers spend it all on themselves an' blow it hard and fast. Some spend it on the wife—see that she's all dolled up like an advertisement of how rich they are—others like to have a fine home an' a car with the gadgets—an' some like to improve their town or their province or even their country.

These last lot of fellers figure it out that if their surroundings are healthy, an' their neighbors are happy, they have more fun with their life than if everyone but themselves was miserable. I put it to you, Joe, would you rather have a big income, an' live in a big house, with a mean neighborhood just near your front door, with unhealthy children all around you, or get less an' have a satisfied an' cheerful lot of people for neighbors? Well, I says, me for the healthy people! They ain't so much dust in one's eyes, an' they smell better. Good for you, Joe he says, but there's a lot of us who kick if the income is lowered an' their old ways of livin' are changed.

Rare Specimen

They don't like gov'ment taxin' them for Security plans, an' plans to get ex-soldiers fixed up again, an' helpin' families raise good an' healthy children. They call it socialism. Well, if that's what socialism is, says I, I'm for it. Wait a minute Joe, says he quick, like all questions this one has two sides to it. If a clock's pendulum swings too far to one side, what happens to the clock? Why, it don't keep good time, or else it stops altogether an' entirely, I says, thinkin' a educated man like Professor Flanagan should'a known that simple thing—a child, I thinks would'a known that.

An' so you balance the clock to make it swing even, eh Joe, says the Professor. An' sometimes it takes a lot o' patience to get it balanced just right. That's why we has to avoid extremes in ever'thing. Now full-out socialism has as many if not more faults than capitalism. For when you take all a man's money away an' pool it for the common good, the good gets so common, an' the feller who's earned money is all spent by other people an' is gone before he sees it at all, gits so mad an' so hopeless, you are doin' more harm to the country than you have any idea of. Because the money in a country comes from the feller who is willin' an' anxious to work, an' believe me, Joe, he is a rare enough bird to keep from bein' shot at by poor an' happy-go-lucky sportsmen. So that instead of makin' ever'one happy, as the socialists are tryin to do, you would find the really industrious fellers unhappier than they ever was before, an' that does not make a man work harder, when he's really unhappy. So you would be transferrin' unhappiness from one class of people to another.

Middle Path

An' between you an' me, goes on the Prof. the unhappy ones would be those as a whole who do most for our cities, our provinces an' our country. It's bad to hurt the good fellers, I says. He goes on: So, Joe, the trick is to keep the pendulum swingin' free an' easy-like. See that taxes are sufficient to provide protection to the poor an' needy an' those who can't work though they'd like to, an' let the free worker work as hard as he likes.

See that he pays enough taxes to let him live among healthy neighbors, with healthy children. Show him that a higher standard of livin' produces more wealth. But don't tax him so much that he has no chance of savin' money, or spendin' it for his family's sake, or makin' his business bigger, so's he can hire more people, for the more people he can employ, the better for the country. But don't kill—you mean the goose an' the egg, Professor? Yes, Joe I was really goin' to say that usual thing, along with the willin' — you mean the horse, Professor? Yep, Joe. Sorry, but I was a'goin' to say that too, as well as the ox — you mean the Bible ox that mustn't be muzzled, Professor? Why Joe, says he, you're sure got the facts, Joe.

He seemed real pleased, an' I'm glad I was able to remember what Nancy read me last night about these here animals. Social security, he went on, so long as it is not purchased at the high price of individual freedom, as the Germans and Italians sold theirs for gov'ment protection, an' so long as the willin' worker is not hampered in his production, is O.K. Otherwise, the hull works will slow down an' stop like the clock that's out'a kilter. How about the kicks that I've heard that the fellers that want votes are just puttin' up these things to catch them? That don't sound very good to me, Professor.

Hold on, Joe, he says. In a democracy it's the majority that gets what it wants. Why Professor, the people don't know all the ins an' outs of such deep questions—most of 'em think onny about their own pocketbooks an' they really vote for what they think will fill 'em.

Well, you may be right about that, too, Joe. But on the whole the people are fair an' square, and sensible. They may have made mistakes in the past but I believe in 'em. But whose goin' to tell 'em? You tell me, Professor—an' it makes sense, but so many read, an' don't think. I'd sure hate to see this country all busted up with the sign, like it's on this here car, painted on its hood "The Good Life," just because it had its eye on the sky an' not on the road.

An early-evening scene on Balsam Lake near Fenelon Falls, Ont., one of the many lakes in the beautiful Kawartha Lakes system connecting Lake Ontario with Georgian Bay. Muskies, bass and pickerel and sunsets of rare coloring—are the delight of visitors who vacation here.

—Photo by Geo. H. K. Mitford

THE LONDON LETTER

Labor Is Not All Working Class Nor Tories All Big Business

By P. O'D.

NOW that Britain's Parliament has assembled, Members have been sworn in and a Speaker appointed, and the various held-over elections have been decided, it is possible to get a comprehensive view of the new House of Commons, and to note certain important changes of character in its membership—changes in the sort of people who now sit there. Both the major Parties are affected, though in different ways. Each has moved towards the centre, but from opposite sides.

Probably the most significant change is in the character of the so-called Labor Party. Once upon a time it had claims as the Party of the working classes, and they are still its chief support. But when Mr. Churchill during the elections questioned its right to the title of Labor, he wasn't merely tossing out a campaign grenade. Socialist is much the better name—in the interests of accuracy, at any rate. Otherwise, it might as well now be called the "Middle Class Party."

It used to be that trade-union officials held more than half the Labor seats. Now they are just over 90 in a total of 404. Nearly half that total is made up of lawyers, doctors, journalists, teachers, Civil Servants —196 in all. There are even several ministers of religion among Labor Members, though this perhaps is not so strange. A good many clergymen are radical in their political views. Have we not the "Red Dean," the Rev. Mr. Hewlett Johnson, at Canterbury?

What is rather odd is to find among Labor Members a lieut.-general and four lieut.-colonels. The Services have generally been regarded as a stronghold of Toryism. But not this time—certainly not so far as the lower ranks are concerned. Officers, however, have generally remained Conservative, and there are no less than 52 Service Members on that side of the House.

The most striking feature in the changed make-up of the Tory Party is the greatly reduced representation of Big Business. In the last House there were 134 company directors, and in the previous House 143. Now there are 35—less than one-fifth instead of the usual third.

No one—except other big businessmen, perhaps—is apt greatly to regret this change. I am not suggesting that all company directors belong to the hard-faced, predatory rich, but it is easily possible to have too many of them in Parliament. Especially when they are nearly all on the same side.

The Liberal Party has almost ceased to exist in Parliament — more's the pity, too, with its fine record and traditions! But the other two Parties have each become far more widely representative and this is all to the good.

People who have been worried, as a good many have been, about Parliament becoming the battle-ground of the "class struggle," may dismiss their fears. There is very little danger of it. Struggles there will be, but not that bitter and arid conflict. The political instincts of the British people are too sound and too strong.

Treasure Given to the Nation

What wonderful historical treasures in the way of ancient documents must lie, some of them under the dust of centuries, in the "muniment rooms" of English houses!—those houses that are old enough and important enough to have such storage-places for the family title-deeds, or "muniments," protecting their rights, and for other documents of importance.

Every now and then some of these come to light, but there must be many others which are simply forgotten, quietly mouldering away in the darkness. Fortunately it is a process that takes a very long time.

One is reminded of this by the announcement that one of the only two existing copies of Henry III's amended version of Magna Carta, dated 1225, has just been given to the British Museum by Miss Talbot, the owner of Lacock Abbey, where it has lain ever since it was signed. It is in an almost perfect state of preservation.

There are few more valuable documents in the world. It is worth—well, almost anything the owner might choose to ask for it. She has chosen instead to give it to the nation.

That is where it should go, no doubt, but there are few people who would be willing to part with so precious an heirloom.

The Englishman's Home

In the midst of the great controversy that still rages over the vast problem of re-housing, and amid all the expedients that are suggested for its solution, the one thing that seems to become increasingly clear is that the British people don't want prefabricated houses, no matter what the materials, no matter how cleverly designed, and no matter where they are made. Neither do they want great blocks of flats such as Continental peoples seem to favor—and many of our own "planners."

At a recent meeting of the Harrow Council strong protests were made aganst the new American type of temporary house, of which a hundred or more have been assigned to Harrow, in view of the pressing need of accommodation. They called them "cardboard houses," and said they didn't want them at any price. What they wanted was permission to get on as best they would with the construction of proper houses. They'd rather wait.

If you want to know what is the average Englishman's, and especially Englishwoman's, idea of a "proper house," let me quote you a bit out of a little book by Arnold Bennett, "The Author's Craft." It is a description of Folkestone as seen from the Boat Train:

"As the train winds on its causeway over the sloping town, you perceive below you thousands of squat little homes, neat, tended, respectable, comfortable, prim, at once unostentatious and conceited. Each a separate, clearly defined entity! Each saying to the others: 'Don't look over my wall, and I won't look over yours!' Each with a ferocious jealousy bent on guarding its own individuality! Each a stronghold—an island! And all careless of the general effect, but making a very impressive general effect. The English race is below you." That is the sort of home ordinary English people want. That is the sort they have always wanted. Bennett knew—none better! They are certainly not beautiful, these little houses, all so nearly alike in their endless rows. But they represent the average Englishman's idea of a "proper house," and he won't be satisfied until he gets it. When? I don't know, and I strongly suspect that Mr. Attlee doesn't either.

Correction

AN error—perhaps not unreasonable, under the circumstances—was made in a recent London Letter by P. O'D, in assuming that Miss Claire Luce appearing as "Cleopatra" in the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon was Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, wife of the Editor of *Time*.

Miss Claire Luce is an American actress of talent whose playing at Stratford won high praise from all the London critics. Mrs. Luce, writer, wit, and Member of Congress for a Connecticut seat, recently varied her activities by playing the title role in Bernard Shaw's "Candida" at a summer theatre in Stamford, Conn., and playing it well. We regret the confusion.

Nazis Super-Efficient In Making Grim Soap

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

One of the German horror plants in Poland was a factory-laboratory where soap was made from human remains. Mr. Davies describes the cool efficiency with which the factory operated and the callousness of the operators.

This is the last in a short series of articles by Mr. Davies written from Poland.

Gdansk.

THIS is not really very horrible. It is rather simple. It's like making soup: "You take," and I quote Chief Doctor R. Spanner's recipe, "10-12 pounds of fat, 10 litres of water, 1000 grams of Caustic Soda or 1000 grams of Potassium Oxide, to manufacture bar soap.

"You add a handful of soda, then boil mixture for three hours in kettle. Then add a handful of kitchen salt, boil, let cool. Remove the scum, cut up into pieces and boil again in one-two litres of water for one and a half to two hours. Pour into flat dish; leave to cool. Cut up into pieces for use.

"The soda solution left over can be used again for cleaning purposes.

"So as to eliminate the unpleasant odor add to soap before cooling the special compound Benzaldehyde."

A simple recipe, cool, calculated figures. Nothing terrible about it, except for the first sentence. It is of human fat the doctor speaks. It is soap made of humans that the formula describes, soap made in a factory-laboratory in Gdansk (Danzig). The formula, the factory, the evidence, once and for all clear away all and any doubts that the Germans used corpses for making soap, and not only soap.

Let me describe the factory-laboratory. It is a building built in the shape of the letter L. Behind it is a low structure about forty feet long by fifteen or twenty wide. The main building is located at 7A Curie Skladowska Street. It looks a good deal like a portion of the Banting Institute in Toronto. On the wall in German is the sign: "Pharmakological Institute of the Medical Academy."

We go down the steps to a cool basement. Before us is a squarish room with a low ceiling. The odor of alcohol and carbolic acid. We freeze. Before us in three cement vats are piles of corpses. Some are without heads. In baskets on the floor, like pumpkins on the market, are heads, dozens of heads. They do not look human, somehow. But just the same their expression still remains—pain, surprise, anger, annoyance, peace.

One head has a piece of wood driven between its clenched teeth. To prevent crying out, one supposes.

We move along silently. No one has words. In the next room, eight cement vats, obviously unfinished. They were built in 1944 to expand whatever was being done here. There are no corpses here. In the next room students' laboratory desks, test tubes, containers. In a basket the corpses of two women, a number of children, an ape.

Waiting for repatriation to Canada, this soldier at Bordon in England learns to drive a large bulldozer.

We walk out quickly. The sun is wonderful outside. Downstairs death.

We walk behind the building towards the low structure in the rear. To the right of the structure, and facing us as we come towards it, is a square lot of sandy soil covered with human skeletons and bones.

We waste no time. We hurry to see and be through.

The first room. Small, square, like an editor's cubicle. To the right a large, square, white enamel pressure cooker. We open the top. Inside portions of a human body in some sickly smelling liquid. The boiler is obviously a reduction boiler. Faucets at the bottom permit the siphoning out of whatever is being reduced, rendered.

Human Leather

Next to this boiler is a round boiler, looking much like a washing machine. Inside, a mass of something that resembles human substance. Unbearable odor. On the floor a pile of something that resembles leather. It is leather . . . on second thought no, it's skin, human skin.

On the wall, near the main tank a blackboard with formulae and dates of the beginning of the rendering process. A similar blackboard behind us.

On a table a deep pail, like an ice-cream bucket back home. Inside, a yellow substance adhering to the metal. We look. Soap. Undoubtedly soap.

The second room. The next stage of the process. Here dry bones were placed into reduction boilers. More skin on the floor. On a work bench remnants of soap scum, super-saturated with fat. On shelves caustic soda.

The third room. A small crematorium filled with remnants of human bones and tissue burned and half burned.

With each new step feelings mount. It is like delving into a nightmare. You fear to go ahead, and yet something beyond you draws you on.

But what is all this? What has happened here? What, who brought these corpses here, cut off their heads, piled them into these tanks?

We are given the replies. But this time we had best go to the very source of information. Someone who worked here. Who knew what went on.

Remains Of a Man

We find the person we want in the offices of the Ministry for State Security located in one of the few surviving buildings in what once was Danzig. Outside . . . ruin, devastation as far as the eye can see. Inside . . . a devastation of a human as complete as I have ever met, as you will ever meet.

We sit around a table and wait. The door opens and a young man, thin, cretinic, appears. He looks as though he were walking dead. His suit is grey and so is his face. His eyes reflect the remnants of animal cunning. He was brought from prison.

Masur Sigmund is his name. Born: December 25, 1920. Father: Joseph; mother: Anna. Address: Danzig Shutzengang 9. Profession: anatomical assistant. Education: six years of middle school. Bachelor.

What happened here, we ask?

"I was sent to work in Berlin. When I came back I found living in our house, Oskar Lange. He told me he could get me a good job, a better job. He did. This was in 1941. My salary was at first 120 marks, then 169 marks a month."

"What did you do?"

"I worked in the laboratory under Professor Spanner and Doctor Wollman, SS. Professor Spanner was preparing a book."

"What was his specialty?"

"Lymphatic products."

"How did he and Doctor Wollman feel?"

"Excellent. They didn't have a heart."

"What was the purpose of the experiments in the laboratory?"

"The making of soap for use in the laboratory."

"Was it good soap?"

"Very good!"

"Who ordered the experiments?"

"Doctor Spanner. He came one day—that was Monday, February 15, 1944. (I am not sure it was Monday.) He said here are recipes. Let's make soap."

"Did you make soap?"

"Yes."

"From what?"

"Since 1940 corpses were brought to our laboratory all the time, in bunches of 7, 8, 12, 17. At first they were burned. Then they were kept for the collection of fats."

"From where did the bodies come?"

"From the prisons and concentration camps along the seacoast. They were mostly Poles and Russians." (Investigation established most had been guillotined; some hanged, some shot.)

"Who visited the Institute?"

"Dr. Conti, Reichsminister for Health; Education Minister Rust, Gauleiter Forster, Professor Rector of the Danzig University Grossman."

"Was there any connection between the work here and the concentration camps?"

"Doctor Spanner visited camps and brought bodies from there."

"Did the students know what was going on?"

"Yes. They were all military men. They kept all fat for making soap."

One woman correspondent shuddered:

"Did your mother know of what you were doing?" she asked.

"Yes. She was ashamed and wanted me to stop. But Spanner told me what to do. I brought some soap home and made my mother and sister wash their hands with it. They saw it was good soap. Then they began using it."

"Did you sell this soap on the black market?"

"No. That is a lie!" This was his only show of spirit.

"I did not sell this soap because for selling on the black market people were executed. I did not want to be shot."

"What else did Professor Spanner plan to do at the laboratory?"

"Use human skin for the making of leather boots."

We read to him the recipe for making soap.

"Do you know this?"

"Yes. This was the recipe Doctor Spanner posted on the wall of the laboratory and according to which soap was made from human fat."

What else need one add? True this was as yet a laboratory. But the utilitarian use of human remains for soap has now been established. It's still hard to believe.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Even the C.B.C. Surprised at the Good Reception of Its Shortwave

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

THE other day, in Montreal, an Englishman asked Arthur L. Phelps (head of the C.B.C.'s broadcasts to the United Kingdom by shortwave) if he didn't think that Canada was a little presumptuous to set up an international broadcasting service and talk to the rest of the world.

"I could have knocked the fellow down," declared Phelps. "The impudence of the man. Some people don't yet realize that Canada is growing up as a people. We can't sit within our own borders, unconcerned about whether other nations know anything about us. Like it or not, we have become internationally minded. We must think and act internationally. From a very practical standpoint the fact of our export trade means that we have to follow our goods. Our political and geographical relations with other countries are growing in importance."

When he was asked why he had left the University of Manitoba's chair of English to go into the "cold and impersonal" business of microphonic techniques, Phelps denied both points by saying that he was merely on loan from the University and from his experience with radio (which is considerable, as listeners who have enjoyed "The Canadian Pattern", "This Canada", "All Our Yesterdays" and "Behind the Battles" will know) he had found a warmth and intimacy with his audiences that was not surpassed by the close relationship of professor and student at university.

It wasn't any use trying to pin Mr. Phelps down on specific programs he was broadcasting or planned to broadcast to the United Kingdom over this new and powerful short-wave service of the C.B.C., because he quite properly countered with the fact that the service itself was new, he had been in the department only a few months, and in fact the international service was at the point where it was "just clearing its throat".

And when the hope was expressed by this writer that in due time Mr. Phelps would do a considerable amount of broadcasting himself in the name of Canada, he didn't see how this would be possible in view of the amount of office administration and organizational work necessary. Now that's a pity. This man would make an admirable spokesman for Canada. . . to tell the rest of the world what Canada is doing, in the field of education, the arts, construction, conservation, science. He has made a name for himself as a broadcaster. Now suddenly to make him an administrator only is to make the same mistake that was made when Charles Jennings, the best announcer in Canada, was taken off the air, and put behind a desk to help the Director-General of Radio Broadcasting for the C. B. C.

Phelps holds that what Canadian broadcasting needs more than anything else is "more daring, more initiative". He thinks it is silly for others to follow a successful broadcast to a point of utter weariness. He is baffled by sponsors who treat the public as a lot of six year olds.

Nor can he stand the merely negative opinion of the John Public who delights in running down any public service. The C.B.C. comes in for its share of this. Constructive criticism of radio is a good thing, he says. People should write more letters to those who broadcast, and tell them exactly what they think.

GETTING back to the international service of the C.B.C. I found that even the engineers of the C.B.C. themselves are surprised at the good quality of their broadcasting service. They knew they had a wave-length, or a band, or whatever it is that they broadcast on, that was unusually good, but only when 5,000 letters came from nearly every point in the world did they comprehend how good their channel really is.

Up to now most of the programs to the United Kingdom and Europe have been designed to keep Canadian troops happy. Familiar programs like "The Happy Gang", Andy Clarke's round-up of Ontario news, Clary Settell's "Gazette" and favorite barn dance bands have been used extensively. A soldier in the Canadian army wrote: "We are picking up the new short wave station wonderfully. It is coming in without interference. Right now we are listening to George Wade and His Cornhuskers. It sure makes us all feel that we are closer to Canada than we really are. The boys really went wild when Don Messer and His Islanders came on. Hope to be in dear old Canada soon."

BUT that's enough on that. Let's turn to how radio covered the ending of the war. Canadians are still talking about the unfortunate incident of the premature broadcasting of Prime Minister King's speech. This isn't any place to disclose the names of those responsible for broadcasting that recorded speech, but most people who know the situation are happy that no underlings of the C.B.C. staff are involved. What many people wonder, however, is why was it necessary for the Prime Minister to record his speech hours earlier than the official announcement. Why was it not possible to string a wire to the Prime Minister's home, so that he might personally talk to the nation at the right time? He had already spent many hours waiting in his office, and at the C.B.C. studios, and went home only after he was assured that the record would be broadcast at the right time.

The officials who put the record on the turntable not only ignored a C.B.C. regulation which states that all transcribed broadcasts must be so designated, but they took on its face value the wording of a United Press announcement that President Truman had announced the end of the war. It does seem strange to some people that such an announcement should not have come through more official channels than a news service which in this particular case happened to be in error.

President Truman's announcement, of course, came as an anti-climax. It came at 7 p.m. Tuesday, Aug. 14. New Yorkers had been celebrating all day Tuesday, and all day Monday, and most of Sunday evening. Max Jordon, of the N.B.C., who scooped the world with the text of the Munich Pact before the war, was first to bring authentic news of the delivery to Government House in Berne of the Japanese reply to the Allied peace terms. He broadcast his scoop over the N.B.C. network at 4.18 p.m. Tuesday, Aug. 14. At 5.27 p.m. he gave the first word that the reply had been transmitted to United States and was then in Washington.

Robert St. John, also of N.B.C., had the unique record of maintaining a vigil which began early Friday morning, Aug. 10, and ended at 1. a.m. Wednesday, Aug. 15. It was a grind of 117 hours. He not only broadcast his regular programs, but aired 76 special broadcasts in that time.

From all reports, most of the radio stations in Canada handled the exciting news of the war's end with dignity, accuracy and honesty. Broadcasters are learning the technique of handling big news stories.

JOTTINGS: The Jolly Miller show will return to the air Oct. 10. . . "Ontario Panorama" comes back Sept. 28. . . "Music for Canadians" returns on Oct. 7. . . Claire Wallace's "They Tell Me" will be heard again starting Sept. 3. . . "Canadian Cavalcade" is to change from Thursdays to Mondays. . . "The Happy Gang" comes back on Sept. 3. . . "Share The Wealth" on Sept. 8. . . Dr. Augustin Frigon, general manager of the C.B.C. has flown to Rio to attend a radio meeting. . . bells from the tower of Hart House, Toronto, are being broadcast on CJBC . . . Rudy Vallee's show is back on the Dominion network Thursdays. . . "Treasure Trail" had its first holiday in 340 weeks of broadcasting. . . Goodyear's "Parade of Songs" is being moved from the Dominion network to Trans-Canada, and the cast has been offered a 52 weeks' contract. . . Evelyn Pasen, who has been delighting listeners to "Latin-American Serenade", has been given four 15 minute programs on C.B.S.. . . invited to speak on the C.B.C.'s "Midweek Review" on Wednesdays are Major Richard Brown, Watson Thomson, Carlyle Allison, R. A. McEachern, David Petegorsky, Willson Woodside, W. G. Eggleston, Blair Fraser, Bruce McKinnon, Chester Bloom and others.

Where's Joe?

Gone to send parcels of food to the boys overseas

LETTERS
PARCELS

It's too late to say you're sorry after they're home—the time to send food parcels to the boys overseas is right now!

Remember those favourite food items that used to add so much enjoyment to their meals at home? Well, those same "specialties" mean even more to men far away, longing to return, but knowing they must await their call.

So keep on sending food regularly. Don't ever forget them—they have never forgotten you.

Contributed by

Dow

BREWERY — MONTREAL

D96

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

John Masefield Looks Backwards To His Training for the Sea

NEW CHUM, by John Masefield. (Macmillans, $3.25.)

AT thirteen-and-a-bit John Masefield went to sea; that is to say in the unromantic manner of joining H. M. S. *Conway* which stayed in one place and trained boys for service in the Merchant Marine. She was a sailing ship when sail was giving place everywhere to steam and the amount of near-useless knowledge the boys had to acquire was considerable. But the manner of its acquiring was more important. Discipline flowed downwards from that high and mighty prince the Captain, and stiffened as it flowed so that the newest chum of the crew found the going desperately hard. It was mitigated occasionally when some upper-class lad showed signs of human kindness—as if one might pause to stroke an alley-cat.

Fifty years ago no one seemed to have acquired the notion that hazing, whether in a ship or a school, was plain and filthy cruelty. Even to this day it is tolerated to a noisome degree by people who ought to know better. One may guess that Masefield's character was not formed by cruelty, but in spite of it. For that reason this reader found the book entertaining only in spots. Some passages revealing the growing boy's awakening to abstract beauty in the River, in the lines of ships and their rigging, in the sweet airs of morning or midnight, in friendship, are alluring to those who know the Poet Laureate by his body of achievement. It wasn't the training in the *Conway* that produced

"Quinquireme of Nineveh from distant Ophir
Rowing home to haven in sunny Palestine
With a cargo of ivory
And apes and peacocks
Sandalwood, cedarwood and sweet white wine."

Grim But Gripping

By W. S. MILNE

DARK MEDALLION, by Dorothy Langley. (Musson, $3.00)

WHO WALK WITH THE EARTH, by Dorsha Hayes. (Musson, $3.00.)

THE PRISONER, by Ernst Lothar. (McClelland and Stewart, $3.25.)

"DARK Medallion" is the story of a nine-year-old orphan girl in a southern Missouri town. She is brought up by an aunt in an old, decaying mansion. In the course of the story, various strange things are revealed about this aunt. The reader's interest is enlisted on behalf of the little girl, and her stumbling attempts to live a normal life against a background of poverty, tradition, mystery and horror. The tale is well told, with excellent characterizations, although the possessive and hate-ridden aunt is at times a bit difficult to accept.

A labor union from the inside is the setting of "Who Walk with the Earth". Its hero is an idealistic and fairly well-to-do young Harvard graduate, whose interest in the problems of labor leads him to apply for a job as educational director of a New York garment-workers' local. His belief in the nobility of organized labor, indeed in the efficacy of democracy itself, receives a rude shock from his contact with Blotz. Blotz is the boss of the local. He has organized it, built it up to fourteen hundred members, and rules it absolutely. He has his spies and strong-arm men, he overrides all attempts to oust him, he wields absolute power.

On the credit side, he has accomplished a great deal for the workers, but he continually abuses his position for personal ends. He is power-drunk, and any criticism of his doings results in expulsion of the critic from the union, and that means starvation. Vulgar, ignorant, gross, lecherous and cruel, he is nevertheless able to spellbind any crowd into docility. The Harvard man gets the job from him only because Blotz likes to have someone from the more highly privileged classes handy to exercise his sadistic humor upon. How the idealist first despairs, and then gradually finds men and women of goodwill even in the Blotz-dominated local, and how they form an "underground" which in the end deposes the tyrant, and re-establishes the union on principles of decency and democracy, combine to make as rousing and gripping a melodramatic thriller as I have read in a long time. The weakness of the story lies in the fact that its two chief actors are both caricatures, one of pedantic and diffident idealism, the other of beastliness. That makes it less valuable as a sociological novel, but makes it all the better as an exciting tale. Next to Cinderella, David and Goliath has always been the most popular of plots.

The re-education of a Hitler youth is the theme of "The Prisoner", written by a prominent anti-Nazi Austrian man of letters. Its central character, Toni Frotsch, is a young Viennese, whose father died at Dachau when Toni was nine. The lad is brought up in Hitler youth-camps. He is taught, and believes, that only under Hitler have principles of justice been established on earth, to continue for a thousand years. A personal injustice of which he is the victim gradually leads him to a revaluation, and his second "re-education" begins. Drafted for the army at fifteen, he is captured in Normandy on D-day, and taken to America. In a prison camp within sight of Pike's Peak, he is tried by some of his fellow-prisoners, and sentenced to death for treason against the Reich. The ending of the story lacks the punch needed to climax a long and occasionally tedious build-up, but the nightmare quality of the material is compelling enough to overweigh the structural weakness of the story.

Play Contest

THE Cathespian Guild at 1184 Phillips Square, Montreal is looking for one-act plans conforming to Catholic ethics while still of "good theatre" quality. There is a prize of $25 for the best one submitted before November 1, and (we assume) reasonable certainty of competent production. Further information may be obtained from the Guild.

Ripening for Prison

STREET GANGS IN TORONTO, by Kenneth H. Rogers. (Ryerson, $1.25.)

THREE High School teachers, each lacking in bulk and the manner of plain-clothes detectives, spent part of their holiday in mooching about the streets of Toronto making friends with boys who had nothing to do and were ripe for mischief. They organized little trips to the Island, to the baseball stadium, to various swimming pools. They saw instances of petty thieving and small vandalism; they saw continuous crap-games where anybody could get in and get out; they noted the high disdain of eleven-year-olds for official and supervised "recreation - centres" as places only for kids. Day by day they walked in a muddy stream of bad language.

Some of these boys came from good homes, but the majority were from the other kind where nobody wanted to be bothered with them. If these lads are on the way to the juvenile court and, in time, to prison perhaps delinquency of parents may be in part responsible.

This book of over a hundred pages is a product of the Big Brothers' Movement and deserves the attention of every good citizen. There is a foreword by Chief Justice Robertson.

Down The St. Lawrence

THE CHILDREN'S BOOK OF THE SAGUENAY, by Leonard L. Knott and Jacques Gagnier. (*Editorial Associates, Montreal,* $2.00.)

DOUBTLESS the chief function of a public relations counsel is to transform routine events into news. For forty summers and more the lake and river journey to the Saguenay has been a "regular," even as the Quebec and Levis ferry. Passengers on each journey have been thrilled by the scenery and often by the company. But Mr. Knott once took a little boy with him to the Saguenay and "admired at" his interest in the commonplace. What could be better (he thought) than to write a story of that journey for small people? Only one thing; to have the story illustrated by funny drawings. And who was the gayest, smartest and cleverest of artists? Certainly Jacques Gagnier who did full-page "merries" for *La Patrie* of Montreal.

So here is the book for the joy of children and for the entertainment of grown-ups. Mr. Gagnier's picture of the duty of the dining-room steward—calling a little boy to dinner—has a laugh in every line, and his composite picture of Montreal with all the "features" jumbled together, or his interpretation of Quebec Province is the last word in cleverness.

The Canada Steamship Lines are not even mentioned. Curious isn't it?

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 75 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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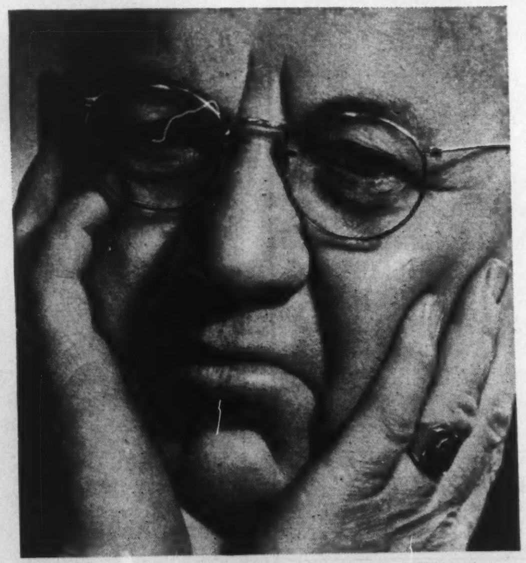
THE WORLD OVER
24

"Down in the Dumps

. . . because I forgot one simple fact!"



"FOLKS are usually glad to see the postman . . . unless he's an old grouch like I was. Guess I had a grudge against everyone! Sure, it was incomplete elimination that was the cause, but I just can't take nasty doses . . .

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Strasfogel Conducts at Proms; Saxophone Concertos Played

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE considerable number of young musicians assembled last May to augment this summer's Promenade Symphony concerts at Varsity Arena have been fortunate in an opportunity to play under a large number of distinguished conductors, who have shown themselves adept in handling new forces. It is a schooling that will be valuable to them for the rest of their lives. The infusion of new blood is due to the fact that many of the best known local musicians have been much in demand for radio programs. The new comers, all good sight-readers, have been getting intensive training in expression.

The latest expert to take them in hand is Ignace Strasfogel, assistant conductor of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society; a post to which he was appointed by Rodzinski when he took over from John Barbiroli last year. Strasfogel is young as conductors go, 36 to be exact; a Pole trained in Germany. He was a youthful prodigy who, at the age of 21 was appointed assistant conductor at the Berlin State Opera, under two renowned conductors, Erich Kleiber and Leo Blech. In 1933 when Hitler rose to power, he, like many other gifted European musicians, took time by the forelock and came to America. Despite a somewhat diffident bearing, he is obviously a man of authority; who knows how to get what he wants in the way of tone and expression. His sensitive musicianship and rhythmical urge were apparent in numbers mainly of a stimulating, melodious order. Thus the renderings of overtures like Glinka's "Russlan and Ludmilla" and Offenbach's "Orpheus in Hades" had grace and lightness of touch that were entirely captivating. Today the latter work seems to be the most popular of Offenbach's many overtures, though operas like "La Perichole," "The Grand Duchess" and "The Brigands" have delightful airs also. Offenbach had a trick of providing enchanting solo bits for various instruments, ably done last week.

Strasfogel is about the fiftieth conductor since Theodore Thomas that one has heard play the Largo and Finale from Dvorak's "New World Symphony," but he gave the movements unusual freshness and emotional appeal. One episode in the Berlioz Suite of excerpts from his opera "Damnation of Faust," the Rakoczy March, is almost done to death, but there are two earlier episodes in entire contrast to it which are poetic and delicate. One "Will o' the Wisps" is a serenade sung by Mephisto, calling up evil spirits to invest Marguerite's dwelling, but it sounds no more sinister than the dream scene of "Hansel and Gretel." The other is "Ballet of the Sylphs" invoked by the fiend to ensnare the soul of Faust. Altogether Mephisto in Berlioz's concept was a more refined person than the lurid being of the Gounod version. There is certainly nothing suggestive of the bottomless pit in either of the fairylike episodes beautifully interpreted by Strasfogel.

It was the regret of George Gershwin that he never had time to acquire the art of orchestration. In the case of "Porgy and Bess" the unique and racy melodies have found a really rich and inspiring setting in Robert Russell Bennett's "Symphonic Picture" based on them. Mr. Bennett did a profound service to the memory of Gershwin and this tone-poem will probably survive the opera itself.

Saxophone Solos

Sigurd Rascher, guest artist last week, is a Danish professor of music who is probably the finest living performer on the saxophone, and bears a strong resemblance to Percy Grainger. Remarkable as are his musicianship and technical accomplishments; and useful as is the saxophone in modern orchestration, once a year, or once in two years, is about enough for an extended solo on that instrument. Mr. Rascher played concertos with orchestra by two of the most gifted of contemporary composers, Jacques Ibert and Eric Coates. The Englishman did rather better with it than the Frenchman, but neither work was musically satisfying. It is obvious that there is nothing in the saxophone itself to inspire the genius of a composer. The pieces which really thrilled the audience were transcriptions of violin compositions: Kreisler's "Schoen Rosmarin" and the Dinicu-Heifetz "Hora Staccato." In both the soloist overcame difficulties imposed by the inflexible nature of his instrument in a magical way. How he managed to achieve such lyric flow and such brilliant staccato must have been a mystery to exponents of the saxophone who had come to hear him.

Though it made little impression on the public until the present century, and then in distortions almost obscene, the saxophone has a respectable history. It was first publicly used in 1844 and half a century later introduced to England as a blending factor in brass bands by the elder Dan Godfrey. Berlioz, who lived for 25 years after its first appearance in 1844, praised it; and it was used for orchestral color by Bizet, Delibes, Saint-Saens, d'Indy and other Frenchmen.

Music in Manitoba

The University of Manitoba starts its academic year shortly with a fully organized "School of Music," machinery for which was set up in the latter part of 1944. Its director is the well known Canadian pianist and educationist, Eva Clare, for 20 years an indefatigable worker for musical progress in her native province. The assistant professor will be Hunter Johnson, Mus. Bac., a musician of scholastic attainments. The School will have two functions: the development of music in the University and the conduct of music examinations throughout the province of Manitoba. There are provisos for cooperation with the Western Board syllabus for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The School is a development of a movement which began in 1930 when the University accepted music study as an elective in the Junior Division of Arts and Science.

Not Quite Dead

Communications have been received warning musical commentators to expect legal consequences should they allude to the famous Negro composer, W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues," as "the late." This is going farther than did Mark Twain when he merely described reports of his death as "greatly exaggerated." A good publicity man thought this one up. Mr. Handy started something, not an unmixed blessing to mankind, when he composed the original work of its kind, "St. Louis Blues" a long while ago. He could not have foreseen that a by-product would be a pest, against which modern science offers no remedy, the "blues singer." He came up through music the hard way as his vivacious autobiography proves. In addition to his original gifts he showed men of his race have plenty of native shrewdness when he became his own publisher. Many a song composer died in poverty through lack of similar initiative.

That he is still active is obvious in the fact that his latest portfolio of compositions is an extensive collection "Unsung American Songs" in which he had the cooperation of other composers of his race. The collection includes musical tributes to great orators of his race like Richard Allen, Frederick Douglas and Booker T. Washington, the Negro actor Ira Aldridge, a very fine Othello of a century ago, better appreciated in Europe than America; the poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar. One is glad to see lyrics dedicated to the memory of Sissieretta Jones, known as "The Black Patti." She had a glorious soprano voice. Had she been born 30 years later she would have been an eminent figure in the higher concert field; but in her day the only outlet for a Negro soprano, no matter what her quality, was the variety theatres.

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"FAUST"
with: Dorothy KIRSTEN, Frances GREER, Jeanne DESJARDINS, Nino MARTINI, Norman CORDON, Martial SINGHER, William HARGRAVE.

Thursday, September 20—Evening
"LAKME"
with: Lily PONS, Jacques GERARD, Martha LIPTON, Arthur KENT, Jeanne DESJARDINS, Alice TATE, Thelma ALTMAN.

Friday, September 21—Evening
"LA BOHEME"
with Bidu SAYAO, Frances GREER, Nino MARTINI, Francesco VALENTINO, Arthur KENT, Nicola MOSCONA, Lodovico OLIVIERO.

Saturday, September 22—Afternoon
"CARMEN"
with: Bruna CASTAGNA, Frances GREER, Thelma ALTMAN, Alice TATE, Jacques GERARD, Francesco VALENTINO, Arthur KENT.

Saturday, September 22—Evening
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ART AND ARTISTS

England's Treasures in Stained Glass Date From Middle Ages

By W. H. HOLTON

IN very early times windows were made of thin horn or oiled cloth, followed later by tiny, odd-shaped glass panes. Some of this glass was colored and after a time the glaziers began to work out in their glass pictures designed by artists. All over Europe in the Middle Ages this craft developed rapidly; cathedrals and church authorities were especially enthusiastic as a stained glass window could tell a story in pictures when most people were unable to read.

War, famines and uprisings destroyed much of this beautiful work on the Continent of Europe but Britain, being more free from disturbances, has some magnificent examples left.

In York Minster there are 25,000 square feet of stained glass. As you enter by the south door, you see five tall windows opposite you, delicate tracery shedding a soothing greyish-green light over everything.

They are known by the pleasing title of the "Five Sisters" and there is a legend that they received that name from five maiden ladies who lived in the 14th century. These devout women worked for years on a large piece of embroidery, and when one died and was buried in the Minster, the others sent for craftsmen who carried out a faithful copy of their embroidery, which was fitted into the five windows.

Gigantic Jewel

In the same cathedral is the great West Window given by Archbishop Melton in 1338, fifty-six feet by twenty-five feet of highly colored glass, showing rows of archbishops and saints. When the sun shines through this window it sparkles like a gigantic jewel.

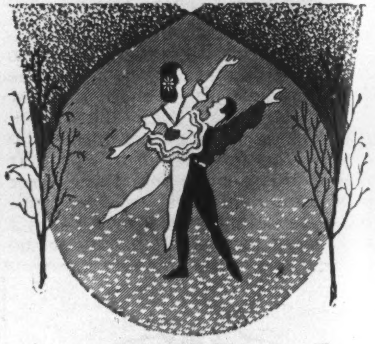
The East Window is even a larger sheet of glass with two hundred panels of figures depicting incidents from the Old Testament, ranging from the Creation to the death of Absalom, with scenes from the Last Judgment beneath. York Minster can justly claim to be one of the world's greatest treasure houses of stained glass.

In Canterbury Cathedral the best windows are in a recess known as Beckett's Crown. Here once stood the tomb of Thomas à Beckett, the Archbishop who was murdered. The windows in this recess show the reputed miracles of this archbishop who was made a saint.

Most of the stained glass in Westminster Abbey was destroyed in the Civil War in the 17th century, but it was during the London blitz that the magnificent Henry VII's chapel windows, showing all the Tudor badges on which the King based his right to the throne, were shattered. One fine window designed for the Abbey, however, is found in St. Margaret's

Canterbury's priceless stained-glass windows, removed and stored for safety during the war, are being put back into their original position.

Boccherini
SCUOLA DI BALLO
(School of Dancing)



Columbia Records
Set J86—$2.75
The lively rhythms, tuneful melodies and sparkling gaiety of this music will captivate all who hear it. They will discover, to their own pleasure, that the eighteenth century composer, Luigi Boccherini, composed something besides the famous Minuet. Scuola di Ballo is a one-act ballet based on Goldoni's comedy of the same name, and music taken from Boccherini compositions, arranged and orchestrated by the contemporary French pianist and composer, Jean Françaix. This will rival the popularity of Columbia set J13—"Gaité Parisienne"—(Antal Dorati & the London Philharmonic).
New Morton Gould Album!
Set D134—$4.75—"After Dark" features glittering arrangements of "Temptation"; "Speak Low"; "Dancing In the Dark"; "Besame Mucho"; "That Old Black Magic"; "I Get A Kick Out of You"; "I've Got You Under My Skin"; "The Very Thought of You".
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next door, the parish church of the House of Commons.

This window, picturing the Crucifixion, was to have been a gift to Henry VII from Ferdinand of Spain on the marriage in 1501 of his daughter, Catherine of Aragon, to Arthur, Prince of Wales. But before it was delivered, Arthur died and Catherine was betrothed to his brother, afterwards Henry VIII. The window never reached the Abbey and for nearly three hundred years it passed from one owner to another, and in 1759 it was bought by an English farmer for $250, who finally sold it to the churchwardens of St. Margaret's for $2000.

In Wells Cathedral is the Golden Window, a great arch of seven sections showing stately bible characters in flowing mantles of green and gold.

Gloucester Cathedral also possesses a masterpiece. The east wall is taken up by a huge window 78 feet by 38 feet, commemorating the English knights who fought at Crecy against the French in 1346. This also is a brilliant piece of color work.

Possibly one of the most complete collections of stained glass is to be found in Gloucestershire village of Fairford. The windows are in two sections, one setting forth in pictures the facts on which Christianity rests, and the other showing the Church's teachings as symbolized by the saints and martyrs.

"Doom" Window

There is also what is known as a "doom" window. That is a picture in glowing colors of what one day will happen to those who are not wise enough to be good! Innumerable little imps are engaged with much enthusiasm and earnestness in dealing with wrong-doers.

And now United States troops leaving Britain are placing windows in the local churches where they worshipped, as memorials of their stay. One in a 12th century church in Norfolk, left by the 96th Bomber Squadron, shows an American airman in flying clothes looking up to the figure of Christ.

These are modern windows, but they are as precious to the people of Britain as their ancient treasures in stained glass. They are practical evidence of friendship in war—they will last as proof of comradeship in peace.

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THE FILM PARADE

The Composite American Customer Is Hollywood's Real Dictator

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

TO AN increasing extent America is making its own pictures while Hollywood stands docilely by waiting to take orders. Frequently the nation selects the material, the stars and even the title of the picture it wants to see. Then when the film is tentatively completed it looks it over and in some cases edits, cuts and revises the ending. This is especially true of high-budget pictures which, from the industry's point of view are large-scale investment, subject to the consumer's approval. And so overwhelming is Hollywood's desire to please that it is ready to let its composite customer sit right in at the conference table and make all the major decisions.

This odd collaboration is done through opinion sampling and audience-reaction tests, and it involves a huge personnel of investigators and pollsters, together with a complicated equipment of mechanical gadgets to clock the enthusiasm or disapproval of sample audiences. Thus the only chance the film industry takes is the possibility that the nation itself may be a little confused about what it wants. This is perhaps the saving element in the situation. Otherwise an industry that never made any mistakes might never make anything.

It is possible that in spite of exhaustive preliminary surveys "The story of G.I. Joe" may turn out to be a mistake. If it does, it will be one of those box-office errors that do Hollywood nothing but credit; for this record of Ernie Pyle's war observations is a superb film. At Ernie Pyle's request, this is not the story of Ernie Pyle but of the American infantry soldier whom Pyle accompanied all the way through North Africa and Italy on the bloody and terrible trek towards Rome. Ernie Pyle simply went along, hating the war and intolerably weighted by the weariness, the cold and boredom and homesickness of the men about him but unable to turn back. He went along under the compulsion of the misery of G.I. Joe, which was his misery and would not let him rest.

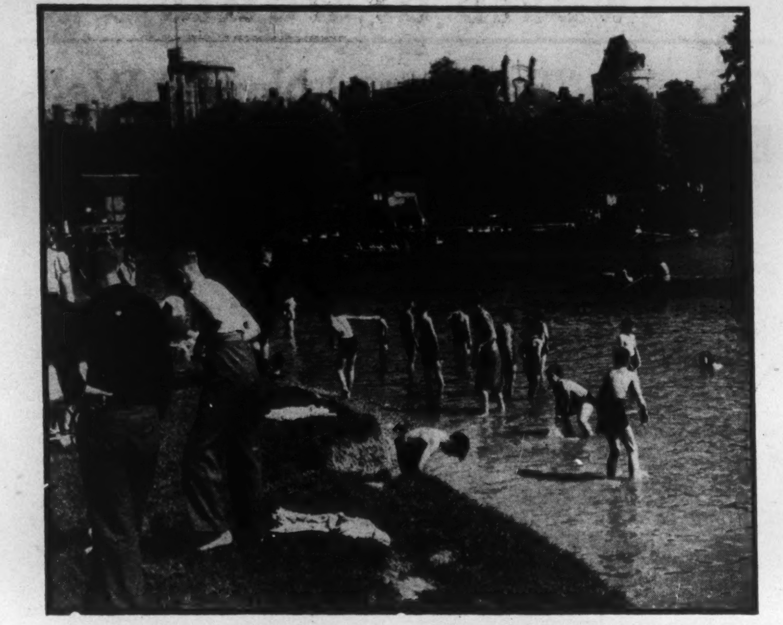
In the film story Ernie Pyle, as played by Burgess Meredith, is never anything more than the observer, "the little guy" constantly hovering on the edge of action and recording what he sees for the people back home. Yet the whole harsh, unsparing story—and "The Story of G.I. Joe" is one of the toughest war-pictures ever filmed—is made luminous by his quality of simple compassion. Since he was a careful reporter as well as a man of infinite good will the film emerges as the unsentimentalized record of the worst that war can do to men and the best it sometimes creates in them.

If "The Story of G.I. Joe" goes wrong at the box-office it will probably be because the collapse of Japan and the arrival of the atomic bomb have relegated it to another era. Under less extraordinary circumstances it could hardly fail of success, for pictures so overwhelmingly supported in advance by mass-encouragement seldom go wrong. It isn't often however that they go so finely and sensitively right.

Lamentable Contrast

Unfortunately there isn't much to be said for the other films of the week. "Nob Hill," a technicolor study of San Francisco a generation or two ago, details the usual plush and glitter, demonstrates the usual can-can, fills in the usual old-time songs, but for once omits the usual earthquake. Joan Bennett is present as a resident of Nob Hill and Vivian Blaine the Cherry Blonde is a period chanteuse. The two girls are rivals for the love of George Raft, and at one point Miss Bennett gets Miss Blaine on the floor and slaps her face. In the end however Miss Blaine gets the decision. Peggy Ann Garner is painfully involved as an Irish child immigrant. It's one of those big, simple-minded, elaborately produced affairs that seem to flourish towards the end of summer.

"Bewitched," a study in split personality is Radio Producer Arch Obeler's first screen venture, and is so embellished with sound effects that you have only to shut your eyes to imagine yourself back home with your radio. The heroine (Celia Thaxter) a normally gentle girl, is haunted by voices which finally impel her to murder her fiancé with a pair of scissors. Psychiatrist Edmund Gwenn then takes her in hand, removes her evil spirit in a single hypnotic treatment.



The thermometer in "the straits of Windsor" was soaring when this picture was taken, but these paddlers in the Thames had the right idea.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Careers: "Registered Nurse" Well-Earned Title of High Distinction

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

This article is one of a career series published in SATURDAY NIGHT *at intervals during the past weeks. Another to follow will deal with Medicine.*

NURSING, an old and honored profession, is a career with a future. During the past few years new avenues of service have been opened to the qualified nurse.

Throughout the ages the individual has realized that his health is priceless, that without it anything he may have or do is of little satisfaction. But it is only during the war that nations have come to recognize clearly that the physical fitness of the people is as vital in wartime as guns or ships and as important in peacetime as natural resources or markets. This knowledge was thrust upon Canadians when it was found that nearly 600,000 of the men who were examined for military service were not physically fit for duty and when it was discovered, as the result of wartime surveys, that about 60% of the people were close to or actually were undernourished.

The nation has been shocked into action. As a result the conquest of disease and the education of the people to an understanding of the principles of healthful living have been placed among the major tasks of the future. Canada needs healthy citizens, strong, vigorous men and women with vitality and courage to carve out the new postwar world for which we have been fighting, and already broad health plans are being laid to make the Canadian people the healthiest in the world. The nurse has an important part in all these plans and thousands of girls to become fully qualified nurses will be needed will be needed before these schemes can be implemented. If you want to enter a profession which offers unlimited opportunities for service in a wide variety of fascinating fields, then seriously consider making nursing your career.

First, of course, you should size up your own aptitudes and qualifications to see if you are the type of person who should become a nurse. You should be between the ages of 18 and 30, although students taking a university course may be admitted at a younger age and in certain instances the maximum age may be extended. You must be strong and healthy. Applicants of most schools must pass a rigorous physical examination. You should have a keen desire to serve and a sincere interest in and a genuine liking for people. You need to be patient, kindly and sympathetic but you must also have emotional balance and courage so that you can be poised and cool-headed in an emergency and calm in the face of sorrow or tragedy. You need to have a cheerful disposition and a sense of humor. If you are a worrying type of person you had better chose another profession. You must be resourceful and dependable and be able to adapt yourself readily to all sorts of circumstances.

Approved Schools

In addition to these personal qualifications, you need a broad professional education. There are two types of nursing schools, one operated by hospitals and the other by universities or colleges. Most nurses are trained in hospital schools. These courses cover a period of three years and on graduation you receive a nursing diploma. Educational requirements to enter one of these schools vary in the different provinces and among schools. In most provinces the minimum requirement is junior matriculation standing. But it is wise before you start to have full university entrance requirements. Later you may not be able to take a particular post graduate course which may be necessary for promotion unless you have your senior matriculation.

It is very important to choose the right school. First it should be a school approved by the Registered Nurses Association of your province. A graduate of any school which is not so approved is not qualified to write nurses' registration examination and has no professional status. Make certain, too, that the school provides adequate nursing experience and is connected with a hospital of high professional standing. You will be identified with your school throughout your career and its standards may be a factor in your advancement. A list of approved schools in your province and all other information about schools may be obtained by writing to the Executive Secretary of the Registered Nurses Association in your province.

"R.N."

Here are the addresses: Alberta, St. Stephens's College, Edmonton; British Columbia, 1012 Vancouver Block, Vancouver; Manitoba, 212 Balmoral St. Winnipeg; New Brunswick. Health Centre. Saint John: Nova Scotia, 413 Dennis Building, Halifax; Ontario, Room 630, 86 Bloor St. West, Toronto; Prince Edward Island, P. E. I. Hospital, Charlottetown; Quebec, 1538 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal; Saskatchewan, 104 Saskatchewan Hall, University Hall, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

There are also nine schools in Canada connected with universities or colleges. These schools offer a combined academic and nursing course which covers a period of four, five or six years according to the course chosen. To enter one of these schools you must have the usual educational requirements for university entrance. On successfully completing the course you receive a university degree and also a nursing diploma.

After graduating from a school of nursing, before you attain full professional status you must pass an examination and become registered according to the provisions of the law of the province in which you live. All nurses must be so registered before they can use the title "registered nurse" or can belong to the Canadian Nurses Association.

How much does the training cost? In most hospital schools the tuition is free, also board and lodging, laundry and medical care. In a number of these schools text books and uniforms are supplied or a small monthly allowance is made. In some schools an entrance tuition fee is charged. While in training the student nurse needs at least $10 a month pocket money for clothes, toilet articles, recreation, etc. Students attending university schools pay tuition fees comparable to those paid by other students at the university.

Future Opportunities

When once you are a registered nurse, there are a wide variety of positions from which you may choose.

First there is private service which is the nursing of individual patients either in a hospital or in a home. According to a recent survey, 29% of registered nurses are on private duty. The private duty nurse is responsible to the patient and the doctor and may be employed or discharged by either. Hours of the private duty nurse are not standardized. However, the eight-hour day is gaining in favor and now is customary in many districts. The private duty nurse, like the physician or dentist, is on her own. She is employed to attend an individual person and when the case is completed she gets another either through the local nurses' registry or through a doctor for whom she has nursed.

The large percentage of registered nurses, 50% of the total, is employed by hospitals as staff nurses. The hospital staff nurse continues the type of life she lived as a student. She may become head nurse in charge of a ward, clinical supervisor, a classroom instructor, or eventually superintendent of nurses. In this group come also other institutional nurses, such as those in charitable institutions, prisons, school and college residences and similar places.

About 15% of the registered nurses are now employed in the field of public health services. To qualify as a public health nurse it is necessary to take a year's post graduate course at a university school. There are a number of branches of public health nursing. There is the nurse employed by a provincial or municipal board of health. She is concerned with all matters which affect the health of the people in her district. She is qualified to assist the physician and to supply skilled nursing care to the sick in their homes. She may help the health officer in the working out of the

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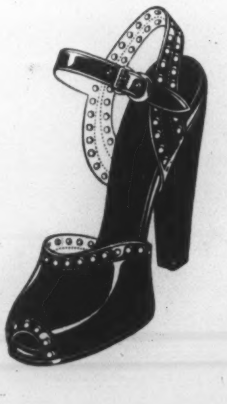

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medical, sanitary and social measures necessary to correct defects, to prevent disease and to promote public health. She may offer assistance, too, in adjusting family and social problems which affect health.

The public health nurse may be employed by a national nursing agency, such as the Victorian Order of Nurses, and be what is known as a visiting nurse who makes her rounds among the homes in her district, doing bedside nursing and giving advice on all matters affecting health. She is a health teacher as well as a nurse.

Or the public health nurse may be employed by a school board to develop a health education program and to attend to all matters relating to the health of the children. Or she may be employed by a business or industrial firm to supervise the health of and administer aid to their employees.

Nearly 92% of all registered nurses are engaged in these three fields of nursing, private duty, hospital or institutional and public health service. The other 8% have various types of work. Some are office nurses with doctors. Nurses are also employed by air-lines and by steamship and railway companies, to safeguard the welfare of the passengers.

In most positions marriage is no handicap to the nurse who wants to continue her profession. Nurses have a good chance of marrying. A recent study showed that 37% of nurses four years out of training school were married, as compared with 34% of a group of college graduates. A graduate nurse who gives up her profession for homemaking has a better practical preparation than other young married women. She has learned invaluable lessons in hygiene and nutrition and in the care of babies and she will be better fitted to meet emergencies arising in her home or community.

Fiorenza Drew: Cosmopolite Who Learned Provincial Politics

By MARGARET AITKEN

FIORENZA JOHNSON DREW is a woman of action. Whether it be politics in Ontario, acting in the U.S., singing in Germany, selling in Toronto or loafing in Guelph, she has done all these activities with equal enthusiasm.

Mrs. Drew is the daughter of Guelph-born Edward Johnson, famous Canadian tenor and general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company. She is wife of George Drew, Premier of Ontario and mother of two enchanting children—sober-faced Edward, who is seven and looks like his mother and sparkling-eyed Sandra who is five and looks like herself. A tall, slim, striking looking brunette, Mrs. Drew is a friendly, unaffected person who loves to laugh (which she does often) and hates carrots (which may account for the fact that her dark hair is straight!)

It was in Florence, Italy, that a baby daughter was born to Edward Johnson and his wife, Beatrice, Viscountess D'Arneiro of Lisbon, Portugal. She was called Fiorenza after the city of her birth and a musical heritage came to her from both sides of the family. Her maternal grandfather was a European diplomat and a patron of the Lisbon Opera. Her mother was studying music in Paris when she met and married the Canadian Edward Johnson, one of the great tenors of our times.

It was in a lovely Florentine villa that Fiorenza's babyhood passed, in the care of a devoted nurse, Tata. Today in Toronto, the same love and devotion is being lavished upon the Drew children by the same nurse. Tata is a Drew institution. She may or may not speak English. That is her secret because she adamantly converses in Italian—even on the subject of Progressive Conservatism.

When Fiorenza was eight, her mother died and a few years later she came to this continent with her father, who had joined the Chicago Opera Company. She went to school in Chicago and in Guelph where her paternal grandparents still lived. In 1922 she went to Bishop Strachan School in Toronto and thence abroad, to finish her education in Switzerland and Germany.

Operatic Circles

During the ensuing years Fiorenza Johnson's career covered a wide variety of activities. She studied dramatic art in New York and played in stock companies. She studied singing in Germany and watched the spread of the disease of Nazism. She saw Hitler "elected" to office and watched the Abyssinian campaign. She thinks that is why the very words Nazism and Fascism produce an acute nausea in her tummy.

For a time she worked in Toronto at the T. Eaton Company, as a saleswoman. She divided her holidays between her father's villa in Florence (which he still owns) and his home in Guelph, Ontario where the Drews now spend their summers. When her father joined the Metropolitan Opera Company, she lived with him in New York and added another art to her score—the art of graceful hostessing.

She travelled from continent to continent in those days and it was during such travels (in London, England) that she met a friend of her childhood — George Alexander Drew. Repercussions of that meeting took place in Guelph when, in 1936, the Johnson-Drew wedding was solemnized in St. George's Church, the same church in which Edward Johnson C.B.E., sang as a boy soprano.

Mrs. Drew considers that London meeting, with its Guelph repercussion, the most fortunate experience of her life. This consideration has nothing to do with the obvious happiness which abounds in the Drew menage. It is something more. Mrs. Drew looks at sturdy Edward and carefree Sandra and ruminates on the might-have-beens. What if she had not met George Drew in London? What if she had married a German during those days of travel? Or an Italian? What if. . . But she met George Drew in London and married him in Guelph and lived happily ever after.

With the entry of George Drew into her life came also, politics. When she married the Ontario leader all Mrs. Drew knew about Canadian politics boiled down to two facts. There were Liberals and Conservatives. Before long she added something more to her political lore. There were also C.C.F.-ers. More familiar with international politics than provincial politics she soon set about remedying her ignorance. Now she is one of the Dominion's better informed women on the Canadian political scene. Her interest in it is her husband's interest and during the Sessions she is a constant visitor in the Members' Gallery at Queen's Park.

A sense of humor keeps bubbling forth from Fiorenza Drew—a sense of humor which is linguistic. She can laugh at Italian jokes (the first language she learned) or French jokes, German (if any) or English jokes. But her sense of humor is the kind that appreciates more than a joke. She finds fun in little inconsequential things.

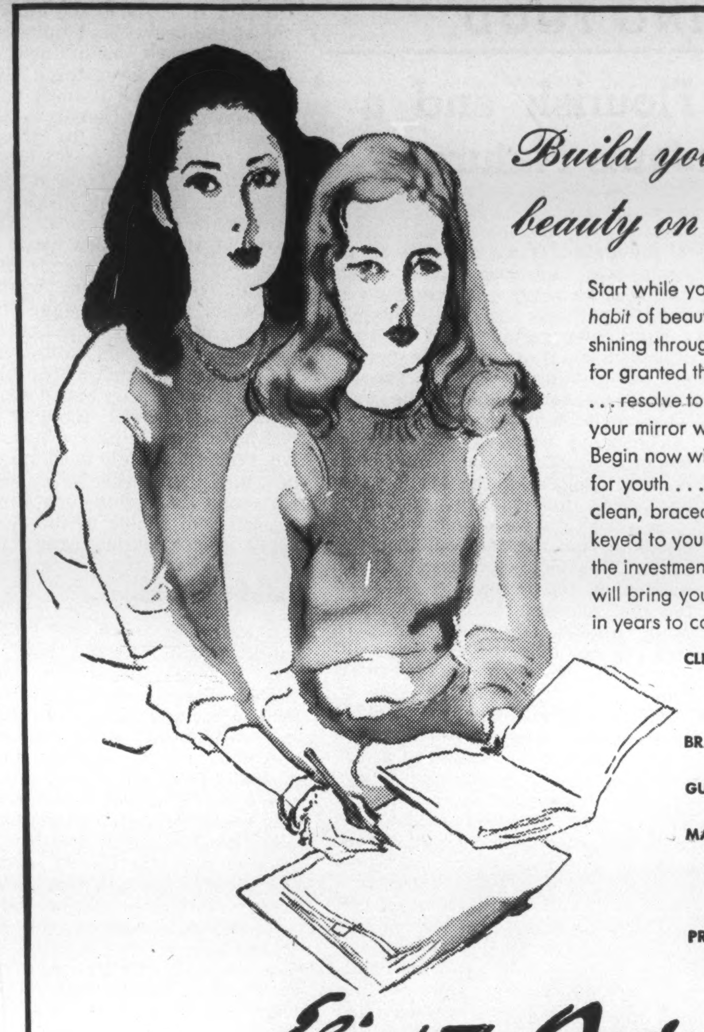
When first catapulted into political life, she made no speeches. She "let George do it." But now, she speaks when she has something to say and that was many times during the last election. Mrs. Drew practically ran her husband's campaign in High Park and spoke as often as three times a day. Her voice from platform or radio is beautifully modulated and she speaks with ease, care and brevity.

Helped In Campaign

Music is the unanimous recreation choice of the Drew family. Mrs. Drew sings and plays the piano; Edward the violin and Sandra the piano. Mr. Drew listens. All the Drews love music and spend happy hours listening to it or making it themselves. "Music," says Mrs. Drew, "is like literature. It opens so many doors in your life."

She is no club woman but when she does "join" anything her support is wholehearted and energetic. At the war's beginning she was chairman of the Red Cross War Guest Department and worked in the Active Service Canteen. She is First Vice President of the Junior League and chairman of the Project Committee. This latter position has thrown her enthusiastically into the current campaign to raise a six million dollar building fund for the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto.

Chic and modern is this wife of Ontario's Premier. She dresses in the latest mode, with a preference for simplicity. She favors red nail polish and a shoulder length hairdo. Her outlook is chic and modern too, although the old fashioned virtue of giving priority to the care of her husband, children and home is the guiding factor in her busy life.



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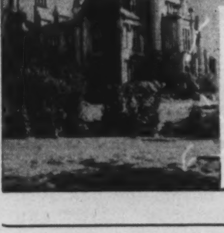

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CONCERNING FOOD

Where Peaches Flourish and a Commission Maintains Nature

By JANET MARCH

THE Marches celebrated the lifting of gas rationing by climbing into the car and making for Niagara Falls. The trip had been discussed at short intervals all summer with the younger members of the family plugging for making it by a boat which left the docks round dawn and returned at midnight. "If we don't go on the early boat and come home on the last one we won't be able to do all the things," was the plea. This was a knockdown argument all right and it looked as if it would be best to set out in running shoes. The distances are something at the Falls when on foot on a hot day.

The happy news about gas settled the problem. Trains, buses and boats were all relegated to the wartime past and being fortunate in possessing some good tires we set out with easy minds. A vital use had been discovered for Webster's dictionary—with a cushion on top it made a fine seat for the youngest March, for most small children, travelling in modern cars can see only the sky when sitting down, which makes for boredom.

We rolled happily along through the peach country, stopping for lunch and to buy a magnificent basket of peaches. The next stop was Queenston where we marvelled at the view of the river and rushed up endless steps inside Brock's monument, and arrived dripping with heat at the top where you peer through small holes at a view no more remarkable than can be seen from the ground for nothing. Also your knees seem to be made of elastic for some time after the climb. The difficulties in passing two fat men coming up while we travelled down were immense. Eating at the Park Commission's restaurant looked to be a fine thing to do with the river stretched out below, but lunch at Grimsby was just behind us so we climbed back in the car and made for the Falls pausing to shiver at the sight of the cable car crossing the Whirlpool.

Every time I visit the Falls I marvel at the beauty and tidiness of the miles of park maintained by the Commission. Everything they run they do well, and it must be a fine advertisement for Canada to the many American tourists. To those who haven't been lately may I report that the little ship "The Maid of the Mist," is just the same. The oilskins are the same, with the same smell. Everyone looks at their monk's hoods darkly and you can see people deciding nothing will make them put them on, but when the water begins dripping off your nose and the last bit of your permanent comes un-kinked you hold your nose and climb in. The funicular which takes you up and down to the boat was very well thought of, and two handsome Chinese officers on our trip talked learnedly in Chinese about how the thing worked as we all drank cokes and watched the operator lower himself into a hole in the floor and apply grease to the many cogs.

Rainbow Bridge

A swim up above the Falls in a cut-off which formed a lovely rocky pool, a meal, and a trip into the United States over the Rainbow Bridge brought us to sunset time, and we climbed happily into the car preparing to eat peaches and sing to while away the hours between us and home. Round about Winona zipping along the Queen Elizabeth Highway the car made a noise like a machine gun. There don't seem to be any garages on that super highway, so we went along stopping and starting and wondering what precious bit of machinery was being wrecked each time the noise recurred. It wasn't till Clarkston that we stopped dead. By this time the younger Marches were asleep, one clutching a paper weight which when shaken became the Falls in a heavy snow storm.

Then the miracle happened which confirmed one's faith in the essential kindness of at least one human being. A visit to a nearby house produced the news that no garages were open and that there was no taxi to be had. The owner of the house got dressed and came out with a flashlight, discovered the erring piece in the distributor, took it home, soldered it, came back and attached it and we were under way. He happened to be an electrical engineer! It's the sort of combination of great kindness and good luck which can only happen once in a lifetime. The prospect of sleeping in our car while innumerable trucks thundered past us seemed to be the only solution till our knight errant appeared. May you all be so fortunate—only you won't!

The next day we found ourselves very hungry at short intervals and looking back we remembered that we had lived largely off sandwiches and peaches which are fine food but not sustaining when taken alone. There seemed to be lots of peaches in the Peninsula, and some people with orchards to whom we talked estimated the crop at 50%-75% of normal which is better than the early gloomy forecast. All of us will be eating all the peaches we can get while they last and canning every last one for which we can spare sugar. I believe in the old fashioned method of canning. Just make a syrup with as little sugar in it as you think you can get by with, bring the syrup to a boil and drop in your sliced peaches, cook for five or six minutes after the syrup comes back to the boil and bottle at once in bottles which, if they have not been sterilized, have been carefully washed.

Of course canning is a nuisance, and the basket of peaches you have bought slightly green always seems to be dead ripe on the most inconvenient day, but you'll be pretty glad of every last bottle next winter. If you have just a few peaches left from the basket you are canning try doing this with them:

Peach Roly-Poly

1/4 cup of shortening
2 cups of flour
1/2 teaspoon of salt
2/3 cup of milk
2 1/2 teaspoons of baking powder

Sift the dry ingredients together Add the milk slowly until the dough is soft, then turn out on a board and knead for a minute and roll out into a piece abut a foot square.

The Filling

2 cups of peaches cut up small
1/4 cup of brown sugar
A pinch of cinnamon
1 tablespoon of butter

Spread the butter on the dough and then cover with the cut up peaches and sprinkle with the sugar and cinnamon. Roll up into a roly-poly and bake in hot oven for about half an hour and serve with cream.

Summer Pancakes for Luncheon

By MARION GIFFORD

VEGETABLE pancakes are a simple and satisfying answer to a hot dish for the noon meal. Thin, brown, mildly flavored, they are quick of preparation, pleasing and appetizing in appearance and fragrance. Serve them with a generous fruit salad or a tossed green salad or a cottage cheese salad. End the meal with cookies and tea.

A thin pancake, baked and then filled with any savory mixture, is a method of dressing up leftovers. Freshly-ground pepper, a good dash of salt and a bit of onion lift such a filling to good eating level.

Stuffed Pancakes

6 tablespoons sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salad oil
1 cup leftover meat, ground or leftover vegetables, diced
½ cup grated cheddar cheese

Mix flour and salt. Combine eggs and milk; add flour and beat with a rotary beater until smooth. Add oil. Cook pancakes one at a time, by pouring enough batter to just cover the bottom of a small, hot, greased frying pan (5-inch). Work quickly, and tip the pan from side to side so that the batter covers the pan evenly making a thin cake. After pancakes are baked, spread each with a little ground meat, roll and place in shallow baking dish. Sprinkle with cheese and place under broiler for several minutes or until cheese is browned.

Summer Squash Pancakes

½ pound summer squash, grated
1 egg well beaten
½ cup water
½ cup sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt

Wash squash. Split in half, and grate on coarse grater. Combine egg and water; add flour and salt and beat until smooth. Stir in grated squash and mix well. Bake on a well greased hot pan.

Tomato Pancakes

4 eggs, well beaten
2 cups stewed tomatoes
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 cups cracker crumbs (about)
3 tablespoons shortening, melted

Combine eggs, tomatoes, salt and pepper. Stir in enough cracker crumbs to make a stiff batter; add shortening. Drop onto a hot griddle. Flatten, brown on both sides and serve at once.

Green Corn Pancakes

4 ears of corn, husked
1/3 cup fine cracker crumbs
1 egg
½ teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt

Scrape or cut corn from ears. Add remaining ingredients, and then add milk if needed to make a drop batter. Drop by spoonfuls into a well greased pan and fry over low heat until brown; turn and brown other side. Seven to 10 minutes is necessary to cook the corn well.

Murcia Carrot Pancakes

1 teaspoon flour
2 teaspoons sugar
Dash of salt
½ cup milk
2 eggs, well beaten
¾ cup cooked carrots, mashed
¼ cup melted butter

Combine flour, sugar and salt and stir in milk and eggs. Add carrots and melted butter and mix thoroughly. Drop pancakes onto hot griddle or greased frying pan, using about 1 tablespoon mixture for each cake. Be sure cakes are browned on bottom before turning.

HAPPY BABIES HAPPY BABIES

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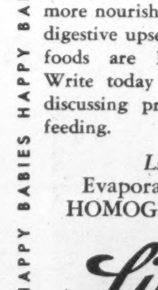

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WORCESTERSHIRE
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'SALADA' TEA
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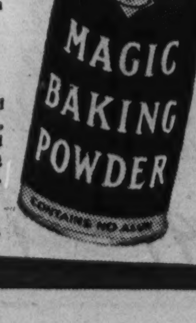
IN THIS

Delicious Chicken Puff

1⅓ cups flour
2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
⅓ teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1 cup milk
1 cup chicken, cut fine
2 teaspoons scraped onion
¼ cup grated raw carrot
2 tablespoons melted butter or chicken fat
1⅓ cups chicken gravy

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt; add beaten egg yolks and milk. Add chicken, onion, grated carrot and melted fat and mix well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in greased baking dish in hot oven at 425°F. for about 25 minutes. Serve with hot chicken gravy. 6 servings.

MADE IN CANADA



THE OTHER PAGE

How They Suffered in Amsterdam! But Still There Was Carchio

By FARLEY MOWAT

"TWO guilders," he said. "Two guilders one cigarette."

He was an ordinary kid, not ill-dressed nor showing any visible signs of privation, an ordinary looking kid who would have excited no comment whatever under the maples of my home village.

But he was insistent.

"I give two guilders, one cigarette, Bill?"

I looked away from him and fumbled with the gear shift of Lula Belle the jeep, until at last he went away, still not hopeless, and still looking back longingly over his thin shoulders as he shuffled down the street.

When he had gone I got out a pack of cigarettes, very carefully, hiding the movement from passers-by under the edge of the car cushion. Getting it out and lighting it was difficult, though, and before I had struck a match I saw that I must go.

From both sides of the street men and women were converging on the jeep, hungrily, and as I pulled out from the kerb, the dead cigarette hidden under my hand, their voices followed in a longing chorus.

"Hey, boy, you got cigarette for me?"

"Bill, you got cigarette for papa?"

I found a side street where there were few people and was able to light up and move off again without being detected. As I drove down the canal bank leading to the heart of the city I unconsciously fingered the pocket where my fags were and found myself reluctantly thinking of the value of those twenty odd little tubes of paper and tobacco. Issue at that, and pretty foul. Ten dollars, American! For a thousand of them I could collect, without trouble or risk, well, say five hundred dollars!

It was too much to think about, too horrible. Angrily I gunned the engine and skated noisily across the main intersection by the bridge . . . . .

"YES," she asserted, "I am an Englishwoman. I come 'ere with my husband twenty-five years ago . . . from London I come. And now it is so bad here, ah, it is so bad. We suffer for so many years now since I was in England. It is so bad for us."

I gave her a cigarette and a light and tried to change the subject, tried to coax her to look towards the future, but it was no use. She kept coming back to it again and again.

"Last week I gave two hundred guilders for one pound of butter! Ah, it is bad—and we suffer so. We are glad for you being here—but now we remember how we suffer. It is incredible to you—the suffering. Now we have nothing. For bread we give fifty, sixty guilders. In England that is seven, eight pounds for bread! It is very bad here . . . .

It was getting on my nerves, that for a long time had been pretty taut anyhow. Three days in the town, and my conversation, with one notable exception, had consisted in listening to stories of how the people had suffered. Against my will I found myself comparing the people here with those other people in a little hill town in northern Italy. Carchio. Carchio had been a stumbling block to our army during an entire winter; and by spring, when we arrived in it, there was nothing there that could have been called a town. Not even a single recognizable house. But the people were still there—some of them—the unlucky living. They were starving. It was not a state of mind with them, as it seemed to be in Amsterdam; no—they were simply, physically, starving to death. There had been no fire during the long, cold winter, and little shelter. The cattle had soon died under our artillery fire — and the knives of Tedesci—and the small fields that had been grain were blackened dust in the spring mud. And I saw a woman. She might have been thirty — twenty — forty — you couldn't tell; but she told me without tears, without pathos, that she alone was left. Her three children were dead, also her father. Now that it had got warm again perhaps, she would dig a grave for them and they would be able to leave the hovel in which all—the living, the dying, and the dead—had gone through the winter.

I remembered how I had watched her patiently fighting up the gentle slope of the hill as she moved away from me, prodding the wet ground hopefully with a bent piece of bed railing . . . .

"Ah, how much we have suffered here now in Amsterdam for a year, when there are no coals for the heating and very little food. But you cannot imagine how terrible it has been . . ."

I said goodbye to the former Englishwoman and left her. I felt just slightly sick at my stomach. I knew it was foolish and unfair of me. They *had* suffered. Still .. . there was Carchio . . .

IN THE Monopole there was a small orchestra; a pianist, a trombone, a violinist and the inevitable accordion. All day I had been pub-crawling in the little bars, having my drink of gin, my odd cigarette—surreptitiously—while around me sat the people of the town, drinking thin beer and not talking much.

The musicians in all these little cafes are pretty much the same and, strangely enough, most of them are quite good. Now they were very busy in the Monopole unlimbering the songs of '39 for my benefit, mine being the only battle dress present. They would have broken out in *Tipperary* but I saw it coming in time and stopped them. So instead they played *Deep Purple*. I knew the routine. They would play all for me—or for any battle dress—piece after piece, until I could no longer resist the habit of nicotine, and must smoke—and they would get their share.

In one place I had headed off the routine by announcing that I was a non-smoker; and very soon the music had again become Dutch, while I settled undisturbed into a quiet corner.

But this time in the Monopole, as I waited for the stopping of the music and the hungry looks, I became aware of an N. B. S. man in the uniform of the underground—blue overalls, no hat, and the orange brassard on the left arm. He came through the door, tall, thin, good-looking and with the hard cast of bitterness in his eyes. He limped to my side, to the only vacant seat in the room, and sat down.

For a moment he eyed the musicians bleakly, then a waiter came along, and he ordered a beer.

Suddenly he turned towards me, speaking over the rim of his glass, curtly, yet not with animosity, but as if I were no more to him than a symbolic figure thinly representing John Bull or Uncle Sam or Joe Stalin or somebody.

"Bastards!" he said quietly, and in English.

My glass was empty, so, rather than try to refute the statement, I grinned and asked him to "ev one." He nodded abruptly, without any manners at all, and when the beer came I asked him how it had been going.

"It has been bad," he said. "It has been bad for a man. Now it is worse—for a Dutchman."

There was a long pause and I must have looked as if I didn't understand because he went on, slowly, sipping slowly. "I say it is worse now. For me. I am a Dutchman, you see, and I have the pride of my country. It cost me my leg in a concentration camp. It cost me my wife. It cost me many things—and these I paid—not gladly, but with as much quietness as a man in fear may know. I paid them—with the many others—from pride in my country. From pride! You understand that? From pride ! And now I see there is no pride, so for me it is worse now."

He finished his beer at a gulp; then, to my amazement, pulled out a Dutch cigarette and offered it to me. He offered *me* a cigarette! In the Monopole in Amsterdam! Then he smiled thinly.

"That is what I mean," he said. "I mean that you are here now, not as friends, not as allies, not even as liberators. You are to us merely a source of things we want—my people want—and they have no pride to conceal it."

I was growing pretty embarrassed by this time, and anyway I did not agree with what my friend was saying. It wasn't all true. I have seen the results of privation and I think I know what it does to men's souls—and after it is over they seem to be little the worse for it. So that what we had met in Holland was just about what we had expected. I thought we understood. We were even glad to see how dependent the hopes of the country were upon our coming and it angered me that this man should fail to understand our point of view—that we did not mind being badgered for cigarettes—that we had no right to feel disgust for the cadgers.

I tried to tell him this but it was no use. The man who had lost his leg in a concentration camp just smiled again, and lit his cigarette, and limped away. And the bandsmen, watching, struck up *Tipperary*.

LETTER FROM PARIS

YOU write of Paris like a man
Telling of the woman he loves.
There is love in the lines that draw
the city under rain;
The higgedly-piggedly garrets
That climb crazily against the tender
pink of the sky;
Montmartre, with the cafés just as
you'd read they'd be!
Everything just as glamorous . .just
as exciting—
A gay . . . a mocking . . a shining,
shimmering place—
A feminine city!

Your regret at leaving Paris
Is like parting from a woman.
Paris has wounded you
With her loveliness!

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1945

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

How Can We Maintain High Employment?

By WILLIAM KING

Mr. King believes that high employment will be maintained in Canada for twelve to eighteen months, with deflationary influences gaining strength. He expresses his views on high employment over the long term.

Optimism will not be justified unless we strive unceasingly towards real economic reconstruction, he concludes, since in that direction is the best expression of human rights and decency.

WILL it be possible to design and operate our peacetime economy so that it will provide jobs for all who need them? All of us have asked this question, this supremely important question, after observing the utilization of almost all our manpower for the needs of war. Nobody expects any real difficulty in providing high employment during the next twelve to eighteen months, but what are the prospects of providing jobs after the immediate postwar boom? It is evident that what we do in the interim period will, to a very large extent, shape the pattern of employment in the next decade.

I said there will be no real problem in providing employment during the immediate postwar boom. All of us know that vast quantities of consumer goods, including motor cars, radios, clothing, refrigerators, etc. are required; we need many thousands of new houses, a vast quantity of new industrial plant and equipment, extensive public works, etc. All these things mean that high employment is assured in primary and secondary industries and services for those workers who will accept it at wages below those to which many of them have been accustomed in war plants. It is recognized that it will not be possible to provide high employment until many of the obstacles to reconversion have been overcome.

We are probably correct, therefore, in assuming that plenty of jobs will be available during the transition period, which may last from three to six months; throughout the year 1946 there should be plenty of work for those who want it. The shift of workers from war to peacetime industries, plus the absorption of large numbers of men and women discharged from the services will, of course, cause radical changes of one sort and another. Working hours are likely to be reduced and overtime pay will vanish; many of the "high" wage industries will discontinue operations, thus tending to further reduce the wage level. The existence of deflationary forces must be recognized.

Reduced Wages Probable

I am not for a moment suggesting that "starvation" wages will prevail in the transition period, but a reduction of 25 to 30 per cent from the present aggregate wage level can be expected. If high employment is assured in the transition period, and all the evidence suggests that it is, there will be plenty of purchasing power, neglecting for the moment the liquidation of investments in war bonds and saving certificates. Dare we hazard a guess as to how long the immediate postwar boom, the boom created by the satisfaction of consumer wants, will last?

The war has quickened and expanded our capacity to produce all classes of goods and services. The motor car of 1946 will be almost the same as the 1942 model, thus facilitating output when reconversion has been completed. The output of all types of electrical equipment will be much greater, per capita, than it was before the war. Certainly the textile, boot and shoe, and other industries are geared for mass production, now that the go-ahead sign has been given. The ability to produce vast quantities of civilian goods is, in

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

For More Trade, More Research

By P. M. RICHARDS

CANADA'S problems of postwar reconstruction may be less pressing and immediate than those of such countries as Poland, Italy, Holland and Belgium which have to repair the physical devastation and disruption of war, but they are not less serious. Indeed, they may prove to be more so, perhaps the most serious of any nation's. For they are more fundamental, seeming to necessitate, for survival and progress, a re-determination of our national attitude towards foreign trade and perhaps a far-reaching readjustment of our whole economy.

Our situation is that we have a national economy based and built on export trade, in a postwar world where former markets, particularly that of Britain, our best customer, have been disrupted to an extent never before seen, and we have to decide what we are going to do about it. Are we going to find some way of meeting the inability of Britain and other customers to buy from us on their old scale, are we going to find new customers to take their place, or are we going to revamp our economy to make ourselves less dependent, or even independent, of foreign trade?

Least Self-Sufficient

The latter, despite the socialists' dreams, would be a very difficult thing to do, for the reason that Canada, economically, is one of the world's least self-sufficient countries. Even if we succeeded, it would involve a considerable reduction of our national standard of living, now the second highest in the world. Consulting economist Stuart Armour, an associate of Gilbert Jackson, speaking last week at the Couchiching Conference (Canadian Institute of Public Affairs), said that Canada is likely to have a postwar employment problem because of its pattern of job distribution, under which about three-eighths of the working population depended on export trade for jobs in 1939. This pattern still holds; in fact the Government's brief of August 6 last to the Dominion-Provincial Conference says that Canada's wartime industrial expansion "has been on a scale that far exceeds the possibilities of domestic consumption. The events of the war have, therefore, significantly increased the traditional dependence of the economy on foreign markets."

We cannot easily change this pattern of job distribution; that is, we cannot get along without exports for the reason that our population is far too small to consume all the wheat we normally raise, the metals we normally mine, or the trees we normally fell.

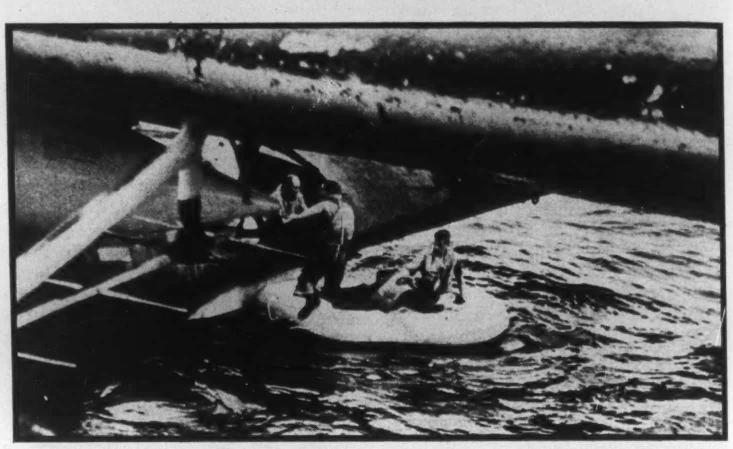
While we may justifiably pat ourselves on the back for what we have accomplished, we are by no means so completely masters of our destiny as we would like to believe. We are, in fact, in a peculiarly vulnerable position, Mr. Armour said. While we have been the world's largest exporters of cereals, forest products and non-ferrous metals, we have also been one of the world's largest importers of petroleum, coal, steel and certain classes of agricultural products. Unfortunately the prices of the things we have to sell have tended to fluctuate far more than those of the things we have to buy to sustain our high standard of living. In the final analysis our wage standards depend on the prices we can secure in world markets for our export products, which makes our economy peculiarly sensitive to what is happening elsewhere in the world.

Since 1939 many things have happened and are happening. Britain, for example, has changed from a great creditor to a great debtor nation, and as such will have to pursue policies quite different from those she formerly followed. We used to sell Britain about three times as much as we bought from her and employed the surplus sterling to settle our adverse trade balance with the United States. Henceforth we shall apparently have to balance exports to Britain with imports from Britain; what will this do to our own greatly expanded manufacturing capacity? And even so, where will we get the wherewithal to buy the U.S. dollars we shall need? The Dominion Government's recent White Paper on "Employment and Income" outlined some of the means by which it is hoped to offset a fall in export income, having for their aim the maintenance of consumer purchasing power. However, when it is suggested that social legislation can be made a substitute for exports, the people of this country are being misled, Mr. Armour said.

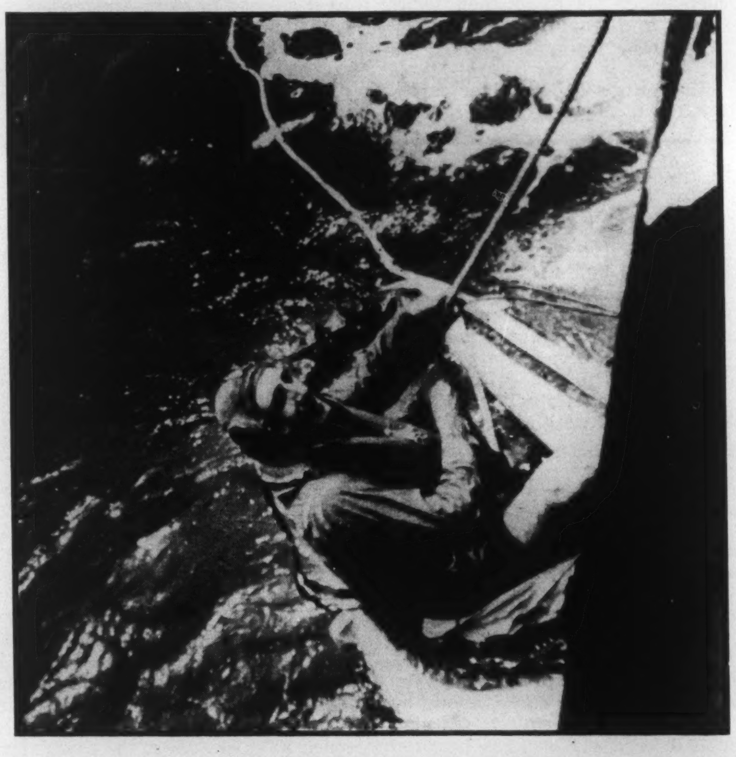
Time For Adjustment

What Canada most needs now is time for the adjustment of its economy to world facts, he added, and to this end he proposed several measures, the first of which was the continuation of the Mutual Aid program for some considerable time to come, perhaps as long as ten years; next, to try for an extension of the Hyde Park Agreement for as long as possible, to take care of our need for U.S. dollars; and thirdly, the development of new products, and through them new markets, by a great intensification of scientific research. Instead of sending our natural resources out into the world in their crudest and hence their cheapest form, we should use these resources as the basis for whole industries such as have never flourished in Canada, and Mr. Armour quoted the Federation of British Industries: "The application of research is a certain means of increasing employment by the improvement of existing and the creation of new industries; conversely, the lack of it spells stagnation and ultimate bankruptcy." In line with this, he said, we should now determine to use the services of all the trained scientists we can lay our hands on.

Subs Had New Job in Last Weeks of Pacific War



In the last weeks of the Pacific War, British Subs of the Pacific Fleet had a new job to do—quietly snatching from the sea airmen who had been forced to bail out of their planes. Here members of this downed aircraft climb from the ship to a rubber life raft, preparatory to paddling over to the side of the rescue submarine. Below: relief is written all over the face of this pilot as he grabs hold of a line from the Sub's deck.



One Coming Up. Here, barefoot members of the Sub's crew get a foothold on the slippery deck to assist a flier being pulled from a rubber raft.

(*Continued from Page* 26)

fact, the key to the length of the postwar boom.

It is evident that price control must continue in the immediate postwar period. There is always the danger that a scramble for goods and services such as we expect when civilian industry resumes large-scale operations, may start the inflationary spiral. If the ceiling is maintained, with merchandise priced at 1941 levels, further inflation will be prevented. We may expect that in the not-too-distant future the clothing, food, and certain miscellaneous items in the cost-of-living index will decline. Any argument to the effect that price control should be abandoned now that the war is over is dangerous in the extreme.

Broad Trends Deflationary

In the next few weeks industries will resume large-scale production of civilian goods, large numbers of workers will be available from war industry and the services, and, if anything, the unit cost of production will tend to decline. A reduction in production costs will be possible through large-scale output, a reduction in average wages, and lower-priced raw materials. All this seems to suggest that the broad trend will be deflationary, as compared with wartime levels. It is not likely, however, that consumer goods prices will decline below the 1939 level.

It is probable that in Canada and the United States (not so much in Britain because she faces a huge, domestic rehabilitation program to repair war damage, etc.) the first signs of the end of the immediate postwar boom will be evident towards the end of 1946 or early in 1947. Most of the accumulated needs of consumers will have been satisfied. Thereafter, industrialists and business men will face the necessity of reducing costs to stimulate demand. Such price reductions must involve sharp wage reductions, otherwise deflationary influences will be accentuated and strengthened.

High Employment

This brings me to the main point of the discussion. The question of high employment in the postwar period (it is not possible to provide full employment because of seasonal and other influences) poses a problem of the greatest magnitude. The consequences of mass unemployment experienced in the years 1930-33, such as serious social unrest, widespread poverty and moral degradation, ill-health and nervous diseases, would be completely unbearable. As a nation we have sworn that never again will we permit our fellow men to suffer the humiliations of mass unemployment, come what may. What have we done to make sure that one of the greatest evils from which humanity has ever suffered, namely, the fluctuations of the business cycle, will not again paralyze trade and commerce and impoverish many of those who participate in it?

It would be foolish to underrate the problem with which we have to deal, but a better understanding of the many factors involved will help us in arriving at a solution, if there is a solution to something which has perplexed mankind through the ages. There is on my desk a chart of business activity in North America during the period from 1775 to the end of 1943. It shows that after every major war there has been a temporary boom, followed by a trade depression and mass unemployment. In the face of such authentic data it is almost criminal to talk lightly about the prospects of high employment in the postwar period.

We can deduce one important fact from a study of business conditions over a period of nearly 170 years, namely, that the price rise during the war years and the early postwar period has been followed by a sharp decline in prices. Obviously marked inflation must sooner or later be followed by marked deflation, which may be almost catastrophic in its consequences. That is why most of us, although not understanding properly the basic economic factors, realize only too well that price control during a war period, and during the immediate postwar boom, is a splendid thing and must have our wholehearted support, with summary punishment for offenders. By preventing large-scale inflation during the war we have partially prevented a serious depression in the first decade after the war.

Farm Prices Must Stay Up

But the battle has only just started. Adam Smith, the well-known classical economist, said that "a country lives on its stomach". He meant that no country can be prosperous if that proportion of its population engaged in producing field and farm products is impoverished. If the farmers of North America, who comprise one-third of the population, are impoverished they cannot buy the products of industry. Hence there is desolation in industrial centres and mass unemployment. The result is a decline in purchasing power, resulting in deflation which inevitably extends throughout the national economy.

The legislation on parity prices in the United States and Canada aims to correct this evil. The farmer will, in future, be assured of a fair price for his products, through the establishment of a "floor" under prices. Should world price levels drop it will be necessary to subsidize the farmer out of the public treasury. The enormous capacity to produce agricultural products will prevent inflated prices. This technique was virtually unknown, or certainly little practiced, until the early 30's when something had to be done to restore farm purchasing power.

What is the next fundamental consideration demanding attention? Certainly I would say that it involves manufacturing, transportation and the services. All industries should be encouraged to exploit their businesses to the fullest possible extent, enjoying the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of the ethical business man, so that goods and services may be produced at the minimum cost, without deterioration in standards of quality.

This is, of course, a large order. The average business man feels that the burden of taxation is too heavy, that he is not accumulating reserves against the needs of the future, that his style is being cramped, and generally that free enterprise does not exist. The Bank of Canada reports

(*Continued on Page* 31)

Captured on Luzon were these locomotives of a narrow gauge railroad, which the Japs used to carry supplies to their forces on the island.

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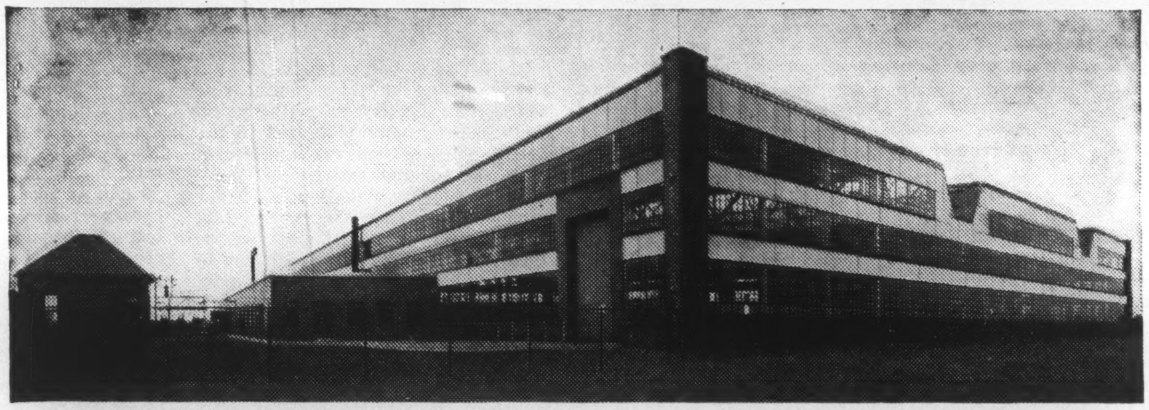

MODERN INDUSTRIAL PLANT at St. Hubert near Montreal

War Assets Corporation will receive offers to purchase the Modern Crown-owned Industrial Plant comprising land and buildings and adjoining St. Hubert Airport, about 12 miles from Montreal, formerly known as Canadian Associated Aircraft Ltd., and more particularly described as follows (all dimensions and areas are approximate):—

LAND: 16.9 acres, enclosed by chain link fence, with access from hard surfaced road.

BUILDING: 399′ x 263′ x 45′ high with total manufacturing area of 102,000 sq. ft., adjoining section 208′ x 50′ x 15′ high with office area of 2600 sq. ft., and services area of 9500 sq. ft., Building is modern and fire proof with concrete foundations and floor (office area tiled), steel frame, brick and absestos board walls, saw-tooth roof, large steel sash windows. Equipment includes two 5 ton travelling cranes, four 3 ton and two 2 ton chain hoists.

POWER: 30,000 volts reduced by six 100 KVA transformers. Large Boiler Room with two Lee Tubular warm air heaters, heavy fuel oil or coal fired, motors, pumps, tanks, air compressor.

FIRE PROTECTION ROOM complete with pressure tanks, fire pumps, motors and gasoline engine standby, and 250,000 gal. underground concrete tank.

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PAVED PARKING AREA for 75 cars, and concrete apron 400′ x 125′.

Photographs, plot plan and general details of construction may be seen at Branch Offices of War Assets Corporation at London, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Moncton and Halifax. Further details and plans are also available at the Real Estate Division of the Corporation in Montreal where arrangements may be made to inspect the property.

All tenders must indicate proposed use of the property, which will be a determining factor in considering any offer as the highest or any tender may not necessarily be accepted for economic reasons.

Envelopes containing tenders must be plainly marked,

TENDER No. D-1-4 FOR PROPERTY at ST.HUBERT, Que.

addressed to the Secretary, War Assets Corporation, 4095 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, 6, Quebec.

Tenders will close at 12.00 o'clock noon, Eastern Daylight Saving Time, Wednesday, September 26, 1945.

A certified cheque or Bank Draft to the value of 10% of the tender price and made payable to War Assets Corporation, must be sent by the maker of the successful tender immediately on receiving written notice to that effect from this Corporation.

Sale of this property to any purchaser will be subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J. G. W., Vancouver, B.C.—Lacking sufficient first-hand information regarding CUYUNI GOLDFIELDS LIMITED, as the property is located in British Guiana, it is difficult to offer an opinion on its possibilities, although the operators, who are reputable Canadian mining interests, with head office in Vancouver, appear to regard future development possibilities as very promising. So far depth development has been limited and it remains to be determined how deep the high values will carry. Production to the end of March, 1944, totalled $600,000 from a small mill with tailings being impounded for retreatment by cyanidation. A 200-ton cyanide plant went into operation last May. Ore reserves at May 15, 1943, were estimated at 75,000 tons averaging 1.5 oz. gold per ton and an equal amount averaging 1.0 oz. gold per ton to 150-foot depth at Alex Hill lode. The estimated recoverable value in the tailings is more than $800,000. Capitalization is 5,000,000 shares of which 4,955,000 are outstanding.

P. J. E., Kincardine, Ont.—During the half-year ended June 30, 1945, CANADA WIRE & CABLE CO. gradually changed over from the manufacture of wartime to peacetime products, with resultant increase in costs. Thus operating profit was cut almost in half at $554,000, compared with $1,007,300 for the corresponding period of 1944 and comparing with $1,882,900 in 1943. However, lower taxable income reduced the requirement for taxes by more than a half,

Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.

ASIDE from the postwar prospects for the Canadian newsprint industry, of which the company is one of the larger and more important units, the market outlook for the proposed new shares of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, is dependent in a large measure upon the length of time it will take to reduce the new funded debt to the point where payment of dividends is permissible. Details of the plan of reorganization have already been announced. Under the plan payment of dividends is not permissible until the funded debt is reduced from $53,093,700 to $35,000,000 with the reorganized company obligated to use the excess of net current assets over $17,500,000 for debt retirement. About the only guide as to how soon the objective of a $35,000,000 funded debt can be achieved is the past record of earnings and annual additions to net working capital. However, past records can only be taken as an indication as the amount of depreciation the company will be allowed to deduct before arriving at taxable income is a matter of negotiation and the standard base of profits under the Excess Profits Tax Act has yet to be determined. Favourable or unfavourable decisions in either or both will affect the eventual outcome. As an indication, the past record would suggest that the reorganized company could reduce the funded debt to $35,000,000 sometime in 1948. Improved operations or sale of assets would shorten this period. For those who have patience and who understand the speculative nature of the securities, the new shares have possibilities of appreciation from present levels.

At the outset the reorganized company is expected to have funds available for debt retirement. A pro forma consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1944, giving effect to the Hughes Plan, final payment of more than $2,000,000 to bondholders in June of this year, settlement of creditors claims and the setting up of accrued interest and U.S. premium to December 31, 1944, shows net working capital of $19,706,624. Assuming the end of 1945 as the effective date for the plan, operations in the current year should add an estimated $8,200,000 to net working capital to bring the total to $27,906,624, before allowing for the year's interest on the new bonds. Providing bond interest for the year in U.S. funds of $2,946,700 there would be left net working capital of approximately $25,059,924, or an excess of $7,559,924 over the required $17,500,000 available to meet the expenses of reorganization and for reduction of funded debt. This amount would probably be sufficient to pay expenses and permit of a reduction of about 10% in funded debt from 53 millions to 48 millions, leaving an additional 13 millions of bonds to be retired to reach the 35 million objective.

The length of time that will be required to retire the additional 13 millions of bonds will depend on the funds available from future operations. In the five year period, 1940-1944 inclusive, out of total operating receipts of $46,585,887 there was paid in income taxes $2,161,456, reserve of $2,588,544 set up for additional income taxes, capital expenditures made of $1,046,637 and $28,308,595 paid to bondholders, chiefly on account of principal. With the 28 millions paid to bondholders and the 12½ million receipts in excess of expenditures, the amount available in the five year period for servicing funded debt would be in excess of 40½ millions, or an annual average of over 8 millions. From this average of 8 millions annually would have to be deducted current bond interest in the equivalent of U.S. funds of 2.9 millions per year, leaving an indicated 5.1 millions annually for debt retirement. On this basis it would require about 2½ years to retire the additional 13 millions of bonds. This estimated period, of course, is contingent on present reserves for income taxes being adequate and on no heavier capital expenditures than for the five year period.

With funded debt reduced to $35,000,000, directors would be in a position to consider the payment of dividends. Dividends again would depend on earnings. Profits for 1944 of $1,334,355, after depreciation, income taxes, bond interest, etc., were equal to $26.69 per share of new $2.50 prior preference stock and to 87c. per share of new $1.50 preference stock, with nothing available for the common stock. These earnings per share are after providing $4,000,000 for depreciation and a footnote to the pro forma balance sheet at December 31, 1944, stated that the expectation is that the provision for depreciation which will be allowed as a deduction from taxable income will be increasingly reduced commencing with the year 1945. In effect, a reduction in the provision for depreciation would increase profits available for dividends, but would also increase taxable income and the increase in net profit would not correspond to the reduction in the provision for depreciation. Relief from present high rates of taxation, economies effected in operations, improved operations in the future and the savings effected in annual interest charges as a result of the reduction in funded debt will be factors in future earnings and it is possible the company will earn sufficient to meet annual dividends on both classes of preferred stock and have a balance available for the common by the time the outstanding bonds are reduced to $35,000,000.

On giving effect to the reorganization, Abitibi Power & Paper Company will have outstanding $53,093,700 of 5% first mortgage bonds, due 1965; 14 shares of 5% preferred stock of $100 par (Directors qualifying shares); 50,000 shares of prior preferred stock of $20 par; 1,395,272 shares of preferred stock of $20 par and 1,241,694 common shares of no par value. The prior preferred stock is entitled to annual dividends of $2.50 per share, cumulative from January 1, 1945, and the preferred stock to annual dividends of $1.50 a share, cumulative from January 1, 1947, payment of dividends on both classes of preferred stock being subject to the aforementioned reduction in funded debt and maintenance net working capital.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Quarterly Dividend (No. 65) of 35 cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the 28th day of September, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of August, 1945.

By Order of the Board,

I. N. WILSON,
Comptroller.

Calgary, Alberta,
August 22nd, 1945.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL
COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the third quarter ending September 30th, 1945. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, October 1st, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of September, 1945.

H. H. BRONSDON
Secretary

Dated at Toronto, August 22nd, 1945.

Silverwood
DAIRIES LIMITED

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 19

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular semi-annual dividend of twenty cents (.20) per share has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the Company, payable 1st October, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business 31st August, 1945.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 10

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a dividend of twenty-five cents (.25c) per share has been declared on the Common Shares of the Company, payable 1st October, 1945, to shareholders of record 31st August, 1945.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
J. H. GILLIES,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

LONDON, ONTARIO.
27th August, 1945.

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Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

with net tax provision, taking credit for the refundable portion, amounting to only $209,000 as against $559,800 last year. Net income for the period was $296,000, equal to $7.24 per share of class "A" stock and $1.03 per share of class "B".

W. S. T., Huntingdon, Que.—Abenakis Mines acquired the property of HALLIWELL GOLD MINES in Beauchastel township, Quebec, and proposed 10,000 feet of diamond drilling on the southern portion of the property. Previous development by the original holder of the property was not very impressive, some 2,700 tons of half ounce grade ore being extracted. However, in the light of recent developments on other properties in the same area and the fact that most of the previous exploration and development was done by Halliwell on the northern part of the property it is possible additional work may change the picture.

J. H. T., North Bay, Ont.—INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.'s sales were $118,431,254 for the half year ending with June, compared with $114,430,722 a year previous. Other income was also slightly higher, standing at $3,053,108, compared with $2,404,368, and after adjustments net profit stood at $4,411,070, compared with $3,941,273. In addition, the 1945 half year showed a non-operating and non-recurring profit of $490,575 from the sales of properties and investments.

W. W. B., Oshawa, Ont.—I have no record of any activity on the part of KIRANA KIRKLAND GOLD MINES for the past eight years. Seven claims are held in Teck and Lebel townships, Kirkland Lake area, on which a shaft was sunk 360 feet and some lateral work completed on the 275-foot level. The company reported about 50,000 tons of good grade ore indicated but efforts to secure finances for further underground development failed of success. The head office of the company is located at Room 1304, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto, if you should care to communicate direct.

W. C. H., Montreal, Que.—Yes, AGNEW SURPASS SHOE STORES' sales for the year ended May 31 last were substantially higher than for the previous year, but net earnings were slightly lower. Sales after eliminating sales from factory to stores, amounted to $6,152,925, an increase of $304,231 over the previous year. Net operating profits were $714,953. After deducting $443,048 for income and excess profits tax, $31,937 for depreciation and $275 for directors' fees, net earnings for the year stood at $239,692. Preferred dividends amounted to $58,499, leaving a balance of $181,193, equivalent to $2.26 on the common. On the same basis, net for the previous year stood at $245,327, equal to $2.34 per common share. Working capital position improved. Current assets of $2,233,226 compared with current liabilities of $759,436, leaving working capital of $1,473,890, compared with $1,401,864.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Further Weakness Ahead?

BY HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: New York stocks, which furnish the price leadership for Canadian equities, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

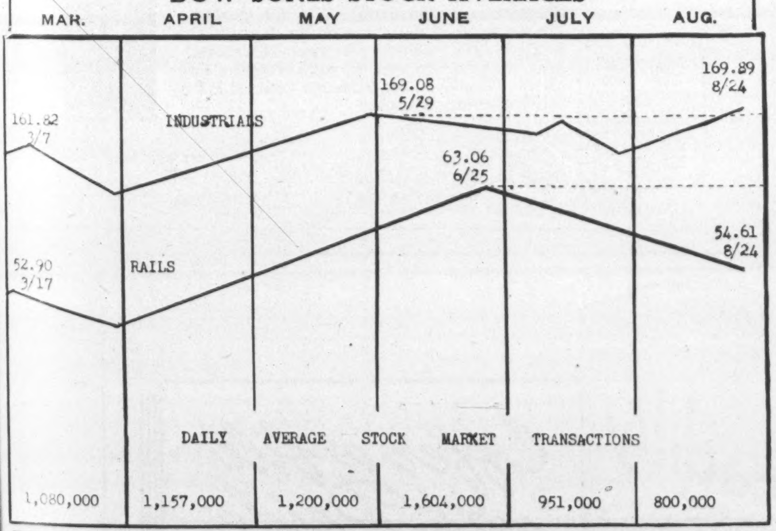
THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May/June peak points of 169.08 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 63.06 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Our Forecast of Aug. 4 calculated the correction limits to the intermediate break then under way at 160/152 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 55/50 on the rail average. The further statement was made that once this lowered price zone was attained, substantial rally would seem in order. Subsequently, the two averages declined to 160.91 on the industrials, 51.48 on the rails; or to the minimum support levels given above. Rally of substantial proportions has since been witnessed, the industrial average, on Thursday's close, standing at 167.64, the rail average at 54.06. The current rally is of interest as it should furnish a test as to whether the war advance from 1942 is now giving way to reconversion decline or if a further spurt into new high ground is to be witnessed before the market begins to discount the problems of readjustment.

In the current performance the important question is whether the rail average, which has been the weak indicator since late June, can successfully hurdle its early August high of 57.41 as the industrial average has already succeeded in doing for its similar resistance point. A close in the rails at 58.42, that is, by 1.01 points, or more than a fractional penetration, would indicate such hurdling, and would allow for an attempt by both averages at the old peaks with possible penetration. Failure of the rail average, after due testing, to move decisively above 57.41, however, would cast doubt on the current rally being other than a distributive move, prior to establishment of new lows for the recession from May/June.

Market policy, in either event discussed above, is clear. A run into new high ground would be regarded by us as dangerous and the occasion, in due course, for further selling. Weakness, to the contrary, can be given some time yet to work itself out before buying needs to be considered.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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ABOUT INSURANCE

How Bonding Companies Furnish Cover Under Surety Contracts

By GEORGE GILBERT

While the public and the courts usually regard them as the same thing, Suretyship is not Insurance, although it has some of its characteristics. Neither is it Banking, although it has some of its features. The relation between the buyer of a surety bond and the surety company is that of principal and surety, not insurer and insured.

ALTHOUGH suretyship has some of the characteristics of insurance and some of the characteristics of banking, it differs essentially from each. In the case of an ordinary casualty insurance policy, the insurance company undertakes to pay the insured the amount of whatever damage may result from the occurrence of the casualty insured against, not exceeding the amount named in the policy. While the casualty is always one that may occur, the probabilities are that it will not occur, and the insurance company charges a premium based upon the probability of the occurrence of the casualty, the cost of handling the business, and a reasonable profit.

There are but two parties to the insurance transaction—the insurance company and the insured—and, generally speaking, when the insurance company has paid a loss it has no chance of recovering any part of the amount paid, unless, possibly, it has paid the value of goods which have been damaged and subsequently disposed of them at a profit, or otherwise obtains salvage out of property damaged. On the other hand, in the case of a surety bond, the surety company undertakes that the principal named in the bond will do or refrain from doing something named in the contract, and that, if he fails to perform or to refrain from performing, the surety company undertakes that the principal will pay the damage to the third party, called the obligee, resulting therefrom, and if he does not the surety company will.

There are always three parties to the surety bond contract: the principal upon whom the obligation primarily rests; the surety company which becomes bound that the principal will perform; and the obligee, the third party, who is interested in such performance. If the surety company pays, it expects to be always able to recover from the principal, and in most cases it does recover.

In the case of a bank, it is in the business of selling credit and ordinarily performs its function by placing at the credit of the borrower money or money's worth to be used by the borrower during the period agreed upon, and to be repaid, with interest, at a certain date, or a date which can be made certain. These bank loans may be secured either by collateral with respect to what we known as stock exchange loans, or, in the case of mercantile loans, by the knowledge that the borrowed money is invested in goods in transit, and that when the borrower receives payment for them he will apply it in liquidation of the debt, retaining the balance for his profit.

Surety Credit

A surety company also sells its credit, but for a different, though equally important, purpose, and along entirely different lines. By becoming a surety, the surety company enables the principal named in the bond to perform an act which otherwise he could not perform, or to refrain from performing an act which otherwise he must perform. However, the surety company does not expect to have to part with money or money's worth in respect to any particular case of suretyship, and if it saw any probability of having to pay it would decline to issue the bond. It acts on the presumption that the principal will perform his obligation, and charges for its service a fee known as a premium, which must be sufficient to pay what losses do occur, expenses and a profit on the capital invested in the business.

That losses do occur is shown by the aggregate experience of the companies in Canada under Dominion registry during the 22-year period ended December 31, 1943, as published in the annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. The premiums written in Canada by these companies in the twenty-two years totalled $18,900,285, while the claims incurred in this country amounted to $3,634,867.

In contrasting suretyship with banking, a top executive of one of the leading bonding companies in an address some time ago described two instances, in one of which the applicant would be a good surety hazard and a poor banking hazard, and in the other the applicant would be a good banking hazard and a poor surety hazard. He first took the case of a salaried officer of a surety company, well and favorably known, and not engaged in any other business, applying to a bank for a $10,000 loan without security. The banker would likely ask what he intended to do with the money and if the money was to be used to purchase something the banker would likely ask that it be placed as collateral. If the money was to be used for expenses the loan would probably be declined.

Bank Loan But Not Bond

But if such a person should apply to a surety company for a bond of $100,000, conditioned that he would faithfully perform his duties as a receiver, the probabilities are that his application would be accepted and the bond issued without question, for the fact that he was a well-known surety company official would be substantial evidence of his integrity and capacity. Thus an applicant entitled to $100,000 of suretyship would find that he was not entitled to $10,000 of banking credit.

Then he cited the case of a merchant, well-established and favorably known, and rated at, say $100,000, with good credit, applying to a bank for a loan of $10,000 and informing the bank that the money was to be used to purchase goods in the regular line of business. He would most likely be received by the bank with open arms and the loan promptly made.

But suppose this same merchant applied to a surety company for an appeal bond in the sum of $10,000. The surety company would ask him for collateral to the full amount, for the company would know that, the judgment having been recovered, the Court of first instance has decided that the merchant owes that amount of money, and that the probabilities are that some day a year or two hence the Appellate Court will so determine. The company knows that the merchant does not consider he owes it and is probably not prepared to pay it, and is not likely to prepare to pay it, so the surety company asks him to prepare immediately by providing collateral. In this case, a merchant perfectly acceptable at the bank for a $10,000 loan would not be acceptable to the surety company for a $10,000 bond.

As to the future of the surety business, it is evident that as long as individuals and corporations make contracts for new construction and expansion, as long as public money is spent for new enterprises, for roads and dams, aqueducts, and floor control, for buildings and fleets and aircraft, etc., so long will there be a demand for the guarantee of suretyship. The advantage of corporate suretyship over individual suretyship has now become so well established that it will more and more be depended upon to provide the coverage wherever such protection is required.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

IN your issue of August 11, Mr. Gilbert discusses the question of Compulsory Health and Accident Insurance and the respective merits of government measures and private enterprise. Since he is your regular contributor on insurance, it is rather astounding to discover a significant omission in his article. There is no reference to the fact that, so far as I am able to discover, no private interest company provides for any kind of refund or cash surrender value on an accident and sickness policy, and therefore, when such a policy lapses the total payments previously made accrue to the company. Take a case of a man who insures against accident and sickness with a reputable company and pays his premiums for a period of years and then becomes unemployed. His policy lapses because he lacks funds. The worry over his situation or the decreased living standard, or both, increase the risk of sickness but there is no liability on the company concerned and none of his earlier thrift is any benefit at all. Everyone knows that such cases occur every year, and no fair statement on the relative values of State and Private Insurance can be made without taking cognizance of this fact, because every existing State insurance carries the insured over such crises. If I am wrong in my premise, Mr. Gilbert can correct me, but I have enquired from three insurance men and none can quote me an accident and health policy that carries any cash surrender value clause.

Finally, I protest against the writer's dismissal of need as "relief measures pure and simple." That is the revealing phrase that indicates the mental attitude of people who regard all needy cases as subjects of public charity. No progress can be made in civic consciousness until this kind of irresponsible thinking is recognized for what it really is—a gesture of hand-washing over the fate of thousands of our fellow citizens.

—C. E. H., Toronto, Ont.

It is, of course, well known that under the ordinary sickness and accident policies issued by private insurance organizations, the insured must continue to pay the premium called for by the contract from year to year in order to remain qualified to receive the specified benefits; that when he fails to pay the premium when due, or within the grace period,

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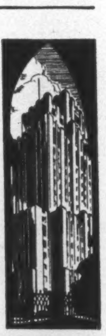

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FIRE and WINDSTORM
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the insurance terminates; and that there is nothing payable by way of cash surrender under such policies. The premium is usually calculated to cover the cost of the claims likely to occur, the expenses of the business and a profit. There is no loading in the accident and sickness premium which would make it possible to pay a surrender value however long the policy may have been in force, any more than there is in the fire insurance premium, and no one expects to receive a cash surrender value under a fire insurance policy however long he may have been paying premiums without having had a fire. The fire insurance policyholder has been protected against the risk of fire loss to the extent of his fire insurance during the period he has held his policy. That is, he has transferred this risk to the insurance company instead of carrying it himself. In the same way the accident and sickness policyholder has been protected against the risk of loss by accident or sickness to the amount of his policy, the risk being carried by the insurance company instead of by himself. Like the fire insurance policyholder, he has received value for his money, even though he has not been disabled by accident or sickness during the currency of his policy and has collected no claim under it.

Under a state compulsory health insurance scheme on the contributory basis, the individual insured must continue to make his stipulated contributions in order to continue to be entitled to receive the benefits, and if he is unable through indigent circumstances to continue to make his payments and is in need of medical services, he comes, if qualified, under the social assistance provisions of the law, and thus becomes the recipient of public relief under the better sounding designation of social assistance.

Editor.

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High Employment?

(Continued from Page 27)

show that business in Canada has done pretty well during the war years, after paying high taxes. Under wartime conditions business cannot be allowed a free rein, but the rights withheld during the war period must be restored without delay.

There has been a good deal of nonsense talked about the great expense of social services. If we cannot control the business cycle by the methods already mentioned—or assuming that we can—we still need the insurance that is provided by social services. This fact is widely acknowledged and only those publicists and others who blind themselves to the truth will refuse to admit it. Certainly it is good policy to provide unemployment insurance benefits under stipulated terms and conditions, national health insurance and free food and medical and dental care for certain impoverished members of the population. The body economic cannot be healthy when there are festering sores such as those which exist when social services are not provided.

There is good reason to believe that the measures already enumerated will be of real value in assuring high employment over the long term. What about government's part in the program? In this respect the briefs submitted at the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction are most illuminating, and enduring progress in implementing the measures set forth is expected when the Conference resumes in November. Government measures designed to stimulate capital investment will have an important effect on employment. In the field of private investment, financial schemes worked out by the government, including assurances of low interest rates, could assure better and more plentiful housing, better equipped farms, and so forth.

Plans to stimulate the expansion of business enterprises, especially small businesses, such as are contemplated under the Industrial Development Act, could also be helpful. In the area of public investment there are obvious possibilities for maintaining employment by means of public workers projects of the traditional type, and by conservation and development of our natural resources. These are all spheres appropriate for government activity and capable of being used to develop the human and material resources of our country, as well as to maintain employment, as discussed at the Conference on Reconstruction.

Then again, in a more direct way, it appears to be accepted that it is the responsibility of government to create an economic atmosphere that will facilitate the maximum amount of enterprise by private industry, agriculture and trade. Decisions affecting Canada's international economic agreements, taxation, monetary policy, etc. can be made to foster initiative in industry and agriculture.

Is it possible to be optimistic about the future?

In Canada, the United States, and Britain, there is a deep and profound conviction that we dare not fail in providing work or assistance for all those who need it. The best brains are at work to devise ways and means of controlling and flattening the curves of the business cycle. Business and government must work together towards the common objective of economic prosperity, irrespective of political affiliations. We must not and cannot expect a new era just because we want to profit from the mistakes of the past. Optimism will not be justified unless we are prepared to strive unceasingly — and make sacrifices—towards real economic reconstruction. Along that road lies the best expression of human rights and decency. If the problem is approached in any other way we are doomed to failure.

While appeals for food shipments from the United States and Canada to European countries are increasing, the Russians are harvesting their first wheat crop since the end of hostilities. Here are workers on a Kuban region collective farm in the North Caucasus gathering the grain.

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Over the entire world the shattering crash of guns and bombs, and the din of war-time hammers and steel have ceased and have been succeeded by a silence in which a man's thinking can return to normal. His thoughts have now dropped from the heights of national responsibilities to the level of his own necessities. In many cases he has little to guide his thinking because in concentration on the uncertainties of war, he has lost touch with the future.

It is true that in the high towers of finance, economists with long and accurate views of the past, can peer into the future and plot a course in terms of many billions. While this may affect the lives of the average man, it is generally beyond his capacity to relate it to his own affairs.

For over six months we have, in a series of advertisements been endeavouring to provide some basic food for thought in terms of investments.

We have pointed out that capital, which represents accumulated savings, is practically limited to a 3% interest return and there is little prospect of that rate increasing. The necessity therefore is to increase the capital and that can only be accomplished by seeking investment in the "Risk Field," which for us means Canadian Mining.

As a first step we have suggested a carefully considered investment venture into mining under experienced guidance and we believe that ten per cent of accumulated savings is proportionately sound for this purpose.

The firm of Brewis & White believe they can provide the leadership that will minimize the risk and give reasonable hope of success.

BREWIS & WHITE

67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone: *Elgin 7225

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SATURDAY NIGHT carries nearly 3 times as much advertising as does any other national periodical of general appeal in the Dominion. It is one of only five periodicals of this character on the entire continent carrying over one million lines of advertising. These periodicals are Life, Saturday Evening Post, Time, Colliers Weekly and Saturday Night.

TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC
WE SAY

Thank You

DURING the war, so happily ended, the Canadian National Railways, as Canada's greatest transportation system, had a gigantic task to do.

Our ability to fulfill this duty to the credit and satisfaction of the Nation is due, not only to the skill, devotion and zeal of those who are our workers, but in large measure to the Canadian Public who, by their generous responses to appeals for help and their uncomplaining acceptances of restrictions and controls, lightened our burden.

We wish to thank the Canadian Public sincerely for their help — the millions of passengers who used our trains and steamships, the shippers of freight and express, the guests in our hotels, the patrons of our telegraph and other services, and the unnumbered citizens who refrained from travelling needlessly as their contribution to the common cause.

The surrender of the last enemy has ended the fighting but it has not ended the war job of the Canadian National Railways. The men and women in the Services have to be brought home without delay and for that purpose we shall continue to employ all our available passenger equipment. Millions of tons of materials must be transported for industrial reconversion.

So in saying "Thank You" we express the hope that in carrying out these and other extensions of our war job, we may continue to enjoy the understanding of the Canadian Public.

Chairman and President

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

The Largest Transportation System in America

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

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